



## Personal Notes

Miss Lena Anderson had her tonsils removed on Tuesday by Drs. E. S. Smith and N. A. Timmins.

Florida H. Fritz of New Buena Vista was in Bedford on Tuesday and paid us a visit.

Elson Mortimer and family who had been visiting Wilson Lysinger's have gone home.

George B. O'Neal of Cumberland Valley was in Bedford on business on Saturday.

Lantz T. Knight, of Sunbury spent some days back with his aunts, Misses Knights.

Mrs. William R. Piper of Altoona formerly of this place is visiting her daughter Mrs. William C. Pate.

Mrs. John Ingram Taylor of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting her sister Mrs. A. M. West at the West apartments on Juliana.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Moorehead and Mr. and Mrs. John Moorehead, of Pittsburgh left for Atlantic City Wednesday.

A festival will be held by the members of the Lutheran Church at Pleasant Valley, Saturday evening Aug. 25.

The baby of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Markle of Clearville died last Saturday while its parents had it in the Doctor's office for treatment.

Miss Estelle Weisel, of Washington, D. C. is visiting her mother here. Miss Weisel has been in the government employ since the war.

The last day to file petitions for County and District offices was Tuesday at 12 o'clock midnight. There were a bunch of last-hour filings.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Brown and children took a vacation trip thru the northern part of the State to Glen Falls, N. Y. and other points of interest. They returned on Monday.

Mrs. Fred Lester, son "Billy" and Glenn Bowser, of Hazelwood, are spending the week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Stiffler.

Mrs. Fred C. Pate on Wednesday entertained a number of her friends at a sewing party at her home on the public square.

Clay A. McDowell of Pittsford and A. C. Shoenfelt, of Mann's Choice were granted a marriage license in Cumberland this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Walfer and daughter Flora and Henry Lingenfelter, of Claysburg, motored to Bedford on Sunday.

Mrs. Virginia Tate Cochran of Washington, Del., is visiting her mother Mrs. Humphrey D. Tate and her sister Miss Kathleen.

Associate Judge Anthony K. Sammel has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to greet his friends and resume his official duties.

Chester Smith of Black Valley who was struck by an automobile while learning to ride his new motorcycle, we are informed, is dead. The accident occurred below Everett on the Lincoln Highway.

Miss Catherine Snell, who was taking a post graduate course at Columbia University, N. Y. has returned home for a few days visit with her folks before taking up her work as a teacher in New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Elbert Brumbaugh and son Robert, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Eib and son Gene and daughter Mabel, of Claysburg, motored to the Bedford Springs on Sunday.

Letter carrier, S. W. Rouser and family left yesterday morning on their annual vacation to visit the Canadian Exposition held at Toronto, Canada.

Miss Gail Blackburn left last week for an extensive visit through the northern part of the county. At the close of her trip she will return to Philadelphia to resume her duties as a teacher in the schools.

Charles Lee of Wilkensburg, accompanied by his daughter Katharine, is spending a few days with his brother Samuel E. Lee, at the old Lee homestead one mile south of Bedford.

Neff Richards of Napier township and his uncle John Neff of the order department of the Bethlehem Steel company of Johnstown, were calling on Bedford friends on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott U. Hammer made a trip by automobile Friday to Shippensburg for the purpose of bringing home their daughter Miss Florence, who has just finished a term at the Shippensburg State Normal school.

The Undertakers of Central Pennsylvania motored to Bedford on Wednesday, over 50 of them, and were the guests of F. C. Pate, undertaker here, and were entertained at Lunch at the Bagley roadhouse at Chalybeate.

The friends of Harry A. Cook, whose home is on East Penn street, are pleased to learn of his promotion to the position of managing editor of the Tyrone Times, of which Hon. Harry A. Thompson, recently appointed postmaster of Tyrone is proprietor and editor.

Professor Ira M. Long of Juliana Heights, will leave this week to resume the principalship of the schools at Herminie, Westmoreland county.

Professor Long was formerly teacher of mathematics in the Bedford High school and later editor of the Bedford Inquirer for a few years.

Miss Vera Fletcher, daughter of former County Treasurer John Fletcher of East Penn street, has been elected to teach science in the High school at Somerset the coming winter and will leave for her new post in a few days. Miss Fletcher is a graduate of Swarthmore college in the class of 1922.

(Continued on Farmer's Page)

## PROMINENT MAN TO BE AT S. S. CONVENTION

HON. FRANK B. WILLIS OF OHIO TO BE AT THE BIG STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION AT WILLIAMSPORT OCTOBER 10th, 11th AND 12th.

Sabbath school workers from Bedford County who will go to the big annual Sabbath School Convention at Williamsport have a special treat in store for them in the person of Hon. Frank B. Willis, a present United States Senator from Ohio, an inspiring speaker, a close student of world affairs and an earnest CHRISTIAN LAYMAN of the Methodist Church.

He was born on a farm in Ohio and has spent his entire life in that state. His early education was secured in the usual Country School and following that, went to the Ohio Northern University of Ada, Ohio where during this time it was an unusual privilege of the chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, Mr. H. C. Heckerman and his wife, also students at the same school to come in close contact with Mr. Willis and they certainly found him a most lovable companion.

Following his graduation he taught school and studied law, was admitted to the Bar and shortly afterwards became professor of the Law Department of his Alma Mater, the Ohio Northern University. It was here that he met hundreds of young men and women who have become his most enthusiastic supporters in politics.

He left the professorship to be a candidate for Congress and in 1913 was elected and at insistent urging of the Dry Forces, of Ohio, Congressman Willis became a candidate for Governor and was elected on a Dry Ticket. It was his part in the campaign and in the forming of the platform which had more to do with making Ohio dry than any other single act.

Mr. Willis was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1920 to succeed Warren G. Harding, the presidential nominee, and Mr. Willis carried the state of Ohio by a stupendous majority. He is certainly an outstanding clean cut citizen and believes in the things that are Christian and a man who stands for wholesome politics. He is a layman of the Methodist Church, a good fighter for the rights and a real man.

Mr. Willis will be with the convention all day Thursday, October 11th and will speak afternoon and evening, and surely even this feature of the splendid state program should in itself be worthy of a big delegation of Sabbath School Workers from Bedford County.

Walter E. Myers, the new general secretary, is certainly to be commended in securing a man like Frank B. Willis.

## S. T. Whip

S. T. Whip, 67 years of age, a merchant and life-long resident of Cumberland Valley, died at his home, Thursday evening at 10 o'clock following a protracted illness. He was a prominent and respected citizen of Cumberland Valley.

Mr. Whip is survived by his widow, two daughters and one son, Mrs. Y. N. Dannenberg, Muskegon, Oklahoma; Mrs. R. M. Growden, Bedford, Mr. Ray Whip, Cumberland Valley. He also leaves two brothers, Mr. Frank Whip of Johnstown and Mr. Henry Whip of Cumberland, Md.

Mr. Whip was a member of the Patriotic Sons of America.

The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 at the M. P. Church. Interment was made in the Union Cemetery, Centerville.

## William L. Mickey

The funeral of William L. Mickey, 35 years of age, who was killed Thursday morning, August 16, near Barnum, W. Va., when the engine of Western Maryland Railway passenger train No. 10, which he was driving, left the rails and overturned, was held Sunday at 12 o'clock with services at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, South Ridgeley. The body was taken to Madley over the Pennsylvania Railroad for interment.

## POMONA GRANGE MEETS

The Bedford County Pomona Grange will be held at Hopewell, Thursday, September 6. The morning session will be occupied by business and a discussion of the subject, "Agriculture in Our Public Schools," by Patrick Dolan and Rev. R. R. Jones. The afternoon session beginning at 1:30 will discuss the following subject: "Should the Government fix the price of Farm Products," by W. F. Biddle and V. Ross Nicodemus.

"Making Our County Fair Worth While," John Jones and Ralph Hoover. "Boys and Girls' Clubs," by Rev. Bixler. "What great issues have the most urgent claims upon the subject of the Grangers at this time," by C. E. Ford and M. A. Diehl.

## FIGARD—BLACK

On August 17th at the Reformed Parsonage, Rev. J. Albert Fryer united in marriage Mr. Frank C. Figard and Miss Francis M. Black, both of Six Mile Run.

## THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

By Corporal Joseph F. Tate

As wars go, the Spanish-American war was not much of a war, and yet, the results of that brief but active period of hostilities were far reaching both from a national and international standpoint. Perhaps the final results are not yet known. When the great American Civil War came to a close, it was ended—the result was definitely known, nothing remained but to heal the wounds given in battle, and to forget the scars that remain after every war.

But sometimes the final results of a war are not determined for many years after the smoke of battle has cleared away and the contending hosts have stacked their arms and peace reigns over the graves of those sacrificed in the struggle. No man can yet assuredly predict the final outcome of the World War, how are the problems acquired or inherited in the Philippines on the parts of the United States definitely settled. Indeed not even in Porto Rico are the minds of all at rest, nor do all look upon the flag of the United States with love and reverence. That Porto Rico is now, and ever will be, a part of the United States is settled and more's the pity that the hearts of all Porto Ricans are not in accord with the adjustment. The Spanish-American war came with the suddenness of a tropical shower. The U. S. battleship, Maine was lying in the harbor of Havana, some protests had been made by the U. S. to the Spanish government against the methods invoked by the Spanish General Weyler to the suppression of the Cuban rebellion. The fact cannot be denied that there was a feeling akin to bitterness on the part of Spain against the Washington government because of its verbal intervention in the Cuban struggle. But that feeling of bitterness was not reciprocated by the Washington authorities. The Maine was in fact sent to Havana as an intended expression of friendship and it was hoped the Spaniards would send a warship to New York, thus returning the call. However it is true that many newspapers in the States sharply criticized General Weyler's Cuban Campaign and no doubt this fact increased the hostile feelings of the Spaniards. Naturally it would be so.

Then came the sinking of the Maine. It was as terrible in its results as it was decisive in its consequences.

As we remember, between two and three hundred men were killed—Sailors on the ship—and the vessel was a complete wreck. The Congress assumed perhaps hastily that Spain was responsible for this horror, and the response was an immediate declaration of war. It is generally understood that President McKinley would not have been so hasty with the declaration but he was powerless to delay action. The power to declare war is vested exclusively in the Congress, and that body would not be denied.

Three theories were presented in accounting for the disaster to the Maine and her crew. One was that it was an interna lexplosion; another theory was that it was of Spanish origin; in retaliation for the protest of the Washington government and the denunciations of the Weyler campaign by American newspapers; and last, that the Cubans had blown up the big ship for the purpose of bringing the U. S. into the war. Congress regarded Spain as responsible for the disaster and the declaration followed.

I may say in passing that as I remember the reports of the American and Spanish experts sent to examine into the cause of the explosion did not agree and the conflicting reports were not published. I am not sure of the facts in the premises but as I remember the result of the investigation, The Spanish engineers contended that the explosion was of an internal origin and the American officers held that the cause of the explosion came from external forces. The U. S. was in a deplorable condition for going to war, except as to the navy. The Government had a small but powerful fleet of first-class ships of the pattern of that day. Besides these war-ships were supplied with perfect equipment and reliable ammunition. It is now well known that the Spanish fleet was in no way equipped to meet the navy of the U. S. The Spanish ships in Manila Bay were helpless as against Admiral Dewey's attack. The so called battle of Manila Bay was more a piece of target practice than real conflict. The promptness and efficiency with which Dewey ex-

ecuted his orders, must appeal to all and is from this stand point that the Admiral received the praise the enthusiastic approval of his countrymen.

Akin to the departure of Dewey from Hong Kong for Manila Bay was the Cruise of Capt. Clark in the battleship Oregon from the Pacific coast to join the fleet off Santiago. Cuba, as a distinct achievement it is without a rival in naval history.

The engagement of Santiago was not a battle, as it is sometimes called, it was nearly a race, Admiral Cervera, the commander of the Spanish ships, was a fine officer and in all respects, an accomplished man. He quite won the hearts of the American navy officials. Admiral Cervera well knew that he could not fight the fleet of Admiral Sampson. This fleet was not in any respect equal to such an emergency. The Admirals scheme was to get out with all of his ships if he could. He had four (4). He proposed to run the gauntlet of Sampson's blockade and if he could not save all, to save what he could. He lost all, the blockading fleet was awake at the switch, and a serious cannonade greeted the attempt at escape. One vessel did have an encouraging start but the Oregon was swift and her guns powerful, and the last hope of the Spanish Admiral vanished in the pursuing Oregon, and the roar and smoke of her guns.

With the loss of her ships Spain was down and out, and besides the U. S. government had quickly mobilized a small but well equipped army of "first class fighting men". There was no alternative but peace. The peace terms we will not review, more than to say that they were liberal, and as we view the result, better for Spain than the continued drain upon her finances and manpower necessary to the maintenance of a doubtful and turbulent sovereignty over Cuba and the Philippines.

The U. S. paid to Spain \$20,000,000 in gold and transportation to the homeland of all soldiers and war material that the Spaniards cared to retain. The U. S. received various benefits but unless in the case of Porto Rico no gain that was really a loss to Spain and as to Porto Rico the loss to Spain was one of sentiment as the Spanish business men have made more money and enjoyed a more tranquil life in Porto Rico under the Stars and Stripes than would have been realized by them under old conditions. Their love of their native land and national colors they have retained unaffected and unafraid. The Spanish business men have been good citizens under the Stars and Stripes and their general prosperity is evidenced by their fine buildings and their merchantile and industrial enterprises, all of which have been successful. So that the passing of Porto Rico from the old into the new world has not been calamitous to Spain or to Spaniards. Even the old churches and cathedrals have taken on a new life, a new inspiration under the driving life of the West.

Porto Rico is a natural outpost of the Republic and when she becomes a state may be safely relied upon to be just to a proud people for the nation to be truly to itself. Porto Rico must when ready be admitted to the sisterhood of States. Thus far all obstructions to the advance to statehood have been placed by a portion of her own people.

A further benefit accruing to the U. S. came from the re-uniting of the North and the South. The enlistment of the young men of both sections whose fathers and grandfathers fought shoulder to shoulder from Lexington to Yorktown, from Monterey to Chappaque, from Linsley's Lane to New Orleans was worth all the war cost. The grandsons and sons were separated by the Civil War but the call in 1898 brought them together and now the rope that united the States is no longer a "rope of sand" but a chain of the finest steel. Had the troops sent out by Uncle Sam been called upon to do fierce battle, the fine record made by the American troops in France would not have excelled theirs for they were a brave and gallant body of young men. Porto Rico has been the gainer as a result for many volunteers became citizens of this beautiful land and their lovely homes and orchards are found in many directions.

We did certainly marvel at the changes which we found and return to our homes proud of our participation in laying the foundation of a great State.

Jno F. Tate, Corporal Co. 'A' 4 O. V. Inf.

## MORE LIQUOR TAKEN

An information was made August 16 before J. Reed Irvine charging Harry Courbage, James Borababy and James Akwapae with transporting intoxicating liquors. These men were on a large high power truck and were captured on the 15th by State Police Yougle. They had about \$5000 worth of liquor on their truck. Squire Irvine held them on \$2000 bail each. Two of the men were released after paying the \$2000 each bail money in cash.

## TURNER—HARTMAN

Using the ring ceremony of the Reformed Church, Rev. J. Albert Fryer spoke the words that made man and wife. Mr. Andrew Earl Turner of Cumberland, Md. and Miss Sara S. Hartman of Friend's Cove, on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 22nd. These estimable young people begin their new life with the well wishes of a host of friends.

A Cake Sale and Produce Market will be held on the lawn of the Catholic Church Saturday, August 25.

## TICKETS READY FOR MAKE-UP

The various political parties filed their various party petitions on last Tuesday and the tickets are ready to be made up by the Commissioners office for submission to the printer. The County offices on the Republican and Democratic tickets are as follows:

## ASSOCIATE JUDGE

J. Albert Cessna, Bedford, Rep. Sylvester H. Mickie, New Paris, Dem.

## PROTHONOTARY

George R. Shuck, Bedford, Rep. Lawrence Guyer, South Woodbury, Rep.

J. Augustus Wagner, Bedford, Dem. Henry J. Pleacher, Bedford, Rep.

## REGISTER AND RECORDER

Ella M. Stewart, Bedford, Rep. Democrats will likely endorse Miss Stewart.

## SHERIFF

Charles E. Campbell, East St. Clair, Republican.

James E. Fluke, Hopewell twp. Rep. Democrats will have to write name on.

## COUNTY TREASURER

(One to be nominated)

Howard Kinton, Napier, Rep. M. E. Diehl, Rainsburg, Rep.

John M. Zimmerman, Everett, Rep. Albert S. Ritchey, Bedford, Rep.

Howard H. Clark, Everett, Rep. Philip Hughes, Bedford, Rep.

William Lauder, Broad Top, Rep. George B. Hoover, Woodbury, Dem.

William Snell, Bedford, Dem. Jacob M. Gump, Manns Choice, Dem.

Joseph H. Clapper, Hopewell Twp., Dem.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONER

(Two to be nominated)

Thomas E. Eichelberger, Everett, Rep.

W. H. Mowry, Harrison, Rep. Joseph C. Cleaves, Liberty, Rep.

George A. Snyder, Snake Spring, Rep.

William C. Hanks, Monroe, Rep. Herman H. Clouse, Woodbury, Rep.

D. M. Bayer, South Woodbury, Rep. Nevil Diehl, Bedford Twp., Dem.

Ross A. Stiver, Bedford Boro., Dem. Humphrey D. Hershberger, Bedford Twp., Dem.

William B. Weyant, King, Dem.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY

John N. Minnich, Rep. Emory D. Claar, Dem.

## COUNTY AUDITORS

(Two to be nominated)

D. Frank Smith, Bedford twp. Rep. J. Rush Nyeum, East Providence, Rep.

C. T. Deremer, Cumberland Valley, Rep. Elias Blackburn, East St. Clair, Rep.

F. O. Reighard, Bedford Twp., Dem.

## DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

(Two to be nominated)

George A. Hillegass, Harrison, Rep. Samuel S. Baker, Snake Spring, Rep.

Samuel Shaffer, Rainsburg, Rep. Sherman Amick, Bedford Twp. Rep.

J. B. Findley, Napier, Dem. C. O. Brumbaugh, South Woodbury, Dem.

The Socialists, Prohibition and Labor parties did not file any petitions for County offices but the Socialists and Labor parties of Broad Top have selected one of their own party for every County office except District Attorney.

For local office the Republican ticket will have printed on it for Councilmen, Dr. Wilmot Ayers, Charles O. Cessna, John H. Schnab, J. C. Smith, J. H. Hardman, A. C. Blackburn and John Model.

The Democratic ticket will have on it for Councilmen, C. O. Cessna and Dr. Wymot Ayres. The only candidate to file for School Director is Charles E. Koontz on the Democratic ticket.

In Bedford Township, Charles C. Brightbill, Rep., and D. A. Fetter, Dem. have filed for Supervisor, John C. Anderson, Dem has filed for Justice of the Peace.

## GOOD ROADS MEETING

A very important meeting for the people of Bedford County, will be the Good Roads Meeting to be held in the Court House next Tuesday evening, August 28th at 7:30 o'clock, by the Bedford County Good Roads Association. The citizens of our County are ready to go forward on the road question in good earnest. The State has definitely assured the County of aid for the early spring and the meeting now called will put into activity the forces of our County which will enable it to do its portion in meeting the State in building roads which will bring our farmers within easy reach of larger and better markets for their products. Let every one get out to this meeting, become members of the Association and be workers in the interest of Bedford County. Good Roads will benefit every person in the County no matter what business, profession or calling he may have.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

McKinley Collins and Virginia Perrin of Southampton.

Andrew Earl Turner, Cumberland, Md., and Sara S. Hartman, of Colerain.

Walter K. Fleegle and Helen Hainsey, of Alum Bank.

Frank C. Figard and Frances M. Black, of Six Mile Run.

## PACKING PLANT GRANTED RECEIVER

Altoona, Pa., August 22.

Judge Thomas J. Baldrige appointed W. M. C. Craine of this city as receiver of the Confederate Home Abattoirs company. The plant is located at Canan station, south of the city. Mr. Craine has been bonded to the amount of \$50,000. Operation will be continued.

Stockholders expressed the belief that the Altoona plant is being exploited for other plants. Money that was intended to be used here was taken elsewhere, it is alleged. Attorney Marion D. Patterson is counsel for the plaintiff stockholders.

The corporation, which is capitalized at \$5,000,000 and working under a charter obtained under the laws of the state of Maine, had extensive plans for the location of plants in a number of other cities. The Altoona plant is the first one completed. Stock was obtained chiefly locally for the erection of the Altoona plant. Approximately one million dollars was obtained here and in adjacent territory in Blair and Bedford County.

Stock sales have been in progress in other places for the purpose of obtaining money for the erection of plants in the other proposed places. The sale of stock was a few days ago stopped by State Banking Commissioner Peter G. Cameron until some mechanical questions were answered. There is no report of the result of that demand, but a number of the thousand or more of the local stockholders sensing something wrong, decided to call a halt on activities in stock selling and the application of funds and the receivership was the result.

The bill filed by the plaintiffs is as follows:

That your orators are stockholders of said Confederate Home Abattoirs Corporation, which is a corporation existing under the laws of the state of Maine.

That there are approximately one thousand other stock holders in said corporation.

E. N. Brown of No. 40 Rector street, New York, is the president of said corporation, and John G. Sellers of Hollidaysburg is vice president, in charge of the plant of said corporation, located at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

One Large Sum of Money.

That the said corporation is largely indebted to various individuals, firms and corporations in the sum of upwards of \$125,000 as follows, to wit: Judgment payable to Central Trust company, of Altoona, \$50,000 and other indebtedness to said Central Trust company of Altoona, \$12,500, \$25,000 from Pennsylvania Trust company, Reading, Pa., and to many other persons, firms and corporations in amounts approximating \$62,500.

That the books and minutes of the said Confederate Home Abattoirs Corporation are in such a state of confusion that it is impossible, without a careful examination hereof, to ascertain the present financial status of the said corporation.

That suits are threatened by the creditors of the said corporation. Petitioners are informed that suit is about to be brought by J. R. Nathan & Son, to recover the amount of their claim for materials furnished said corporation.

That judgments may at any time be entered in suits to which said corporation has no defense, thus resulting in a dissipation of its assets to the great injury of the creditors and stockholders.

That the said Confederate Home Abattoirs Corporation is a manufacturer of meat and meat products which business is, if properly conducted a very lucrative one.

## DEEDS RECORDED

Lydia A. Feight to John M. Snoberger, tract in Bloomfield, \$2000.

Clarence M. Cuppett to Edgar J. Burket, lot in Mann's Choice, \$3300.

Elizabeth Hess to George Pee, tract in East Providence, \$1000.

David E. Feight to Susie Feight, lot in Everett, \$300.

Jacob Sone to John C. Burket, tract in Bedford township, \$2500.

Virginia M. Mowry to Charles W. Allen, lot in Bedford Boro., \$6500.

Henry B. Schell to Herbert Paulson, tract in Juniata \$2000.

Nancy A. Marshall to Cora M. Abraham, tract in Snake Spring \$1175.

Jacob Barndollar Estate to John Baker, lot in West Providence, \$1875.00.

Louis Saupp Estate to County Fair Association, \$13,000.

Ferdinand Moher to John M. Snoberger, tract in Bloomfield, \$7500.

MUSICAL AT HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA

Tonight, at eight o'clock, a concert of unusual brilliancy will be given at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Music lovers can scarcely afford to miss this event, the program including Mrs. George T. Jacobs of New York and Mrs. A. B. Smith of Fairmont, W. Va., as well as Bedford's best local talent.

This concert is sponsored by the Bedford Parent-Teacher Association and the organization earnestly desire your patronage.

Admission fifty cents.





## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

# Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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## LESSON FOR AUGUST 26

## BARNABAS, THE GREAT HEARTED

LESSON TEXT—Acts 4:36-37; 11:19-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—"He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith."—Acts 11:24.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalm 96:1-10.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Barnabas and Paul Tell about Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How Barnabas Helped the Church.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Barnabas Showed a Generous Spirit.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Character Illustrated by Barnabas.

I. Barnabas, the Man (Acts 4:36).

His original name was Joseph.

When he became a Christian, he was renamed Barnabas signifying the change from the old life to the new.

This was a common custom, for example, Simon to Peter and Saul to Paul. The name means "Son of Prophecy" or "exhortation and consolation." This shows not only the nature and spirit of Barnabas but that he possessed the gift of hortatory preaching. The exercise of this gift made him a son of consolation.

II. Barnabas, the Philanthropist (Acts 4:37).

So fully had the divine love permeated the very being of Barnabas that seeing the need of his fellow-believers, he sold his property and brought the money and laid it at the apostles' feet. His generosity expressed itself in deeds, not in pious words and promises. He counted nothing his own while his brethren were in need. He was in no sense obliged to do this as there was no such thing in the early church as a binding law of a community of goods. Private ownership of property was recognized, Acts 5:4.

III. Barnabas, the Christian Statesman (Acts 11:19-30).

The violent persecutions of the church scattered the disciples. As they went they preached the Gospel, and churches were established. The most conspicuous of these was at Antioch, the capital of Syria, because it became the most important center in the spread of Christianity. Everything went well as long as the Gospel message was preached to the Jews only. The idea held among the disciples at that time was that the Gentiles were excluded. But at Antioch certain of these disciples deliberately preached Christ among the Greeks. The seal of the Lord was upon this ministry and great multitudes believed and turned to the Lord. The news of this revolutionary preaching reached the ears of the church at Jerusalem and caused not a little excitement and discussion. The church decided to send a committee to Antioch to look into the matter.

1. Barnabas Sent to Antioch (vv. 22-24). Fortunately in this case they sent the proper man. Barnabas was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and faith. Therefore, he had spiritual discernment and broad sympathy. Good men are quick to see good. When he came to Antioch he saw the grace of God and was glad. If we have grace in ourselves, we will be able to see grace in others. He exhorted and urged them forward in their work. Men like Barnabas are much needed today in our churches—men of vision and Christian courtesy and sympathy.

2. Barnabas Goes After Saul (vv. 25-26). The work so prospered that help was needed, so Barnabas went after Saul. These men had been together before. After Saul's conversion, he came to Jerusalem and tried to join himself to the disciples but they were afraid of him. Barnabas befriended him (Acts 9:26-27). He saw that Saul was really a converted man. Being a good man he could see there was good in Saul. Barnabas thus introduced Saul to his great work as apostle to the Gentiles.

3. Disciples Called Christians (v. 26). After a year of teaching by Paul and Barnabas, the name Christian was given to the disciples. The name was associated with the teaching Paul taught the vital oneness of the believer with Christ so it was natural that the disciples should be called Christians.

4. Barnabas and Saul go to Jerusalem With Anus (vv. 29-30). Because of the oneness of Christians with Christ and with one another, the distress of the brethren at Jerusalem must be relieved by the gifts of the believers at Antioch. These gifts had a powerful effect in removing the suspicions of the brethren at Jerusalem.

## God's Eternal Universe.

This is but the nursery ground, from where we are to be transplanted into the great forest of God's eternal universe.—F. W. Robertson

## Among Men

Play in the way of the world and the flesh. When they that most are called Barnabas.

## A 3rd Payment.

The debt known to him and is a particularly good payment.—F. M. Crawford.

## Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of Sundry writ of fier facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania on Saturday the 1st day of September 1923 the following property viz:

All of the defendant's right, title and interest in a lot of ground situated lying and being in Salemville South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Adjoining lands of Charles Wolfe, George S. Kegart, Clarence Fetter and William A. King, containing 1 1-2 acre more or less, having thereon erected a 1 1-2 story dwelling house an outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. F. Zeak, Defendant.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest in a tract of land situated lying and being in Harrison Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Bounded on the north by Sila Holler, on the east by Thomas Kidwell, south by Mrs. Dennis Ringle and on the west by Charles Barkley containing 160 acres more or less having thereon erected an eight room dwelling house, bank barn and outbuildings, running water and fruit of all kinds.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Irvi Baer and Elmer Baer, Defendants.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest in a tract of land situated lying and being in West Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Bounded on the north by Jesse Greenwalt, east by Jacob Rouse, south by James French and west by river, containing 124 acre more or less, about 80 acres cleared and balance in timber, having thereon erected a nine room dwelling house, stable and outbuildings, running water and fruit of all kinds.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George E. Smith, defendant.

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those three certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land more particularly described as follows:

No. 1. A lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 6 feet on South Juliana Street and extending back of the same width 24 feet to 20 foot alley, bounded on the North by property of F. E. Colvin, Esq., on the West by Juliana Street on the South by an alley and on the East by an alley, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, with stable and outbuildings.

No. 2. A tract of land situated, lying and being in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., adjoining lands of A. K. Replegle, H. S. Guyer et al., containing 55 acres more or less, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, bank barn and outbuildings.

No. 3. A tract of land in South Woodbury Township, aforesaid, adjoining Tract No. 2, Josiah Clapper H. S. Guyer et al., containing 30 acres more or less.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Guyer, defendant.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest in a tract of land situated in East St. Clair Township Bedford County, Pennsylvania bounded on North by Abram F. Hengst and Wm. Long on East by Wm. Long and Abram F. Hengst on South by Abram F. Hengst on Alonza Moore on West by Alonza Moore, Elmer Price and Abram F. Hengst, containing 93 acres, 82 perches, having thereon erected one metal cased dwelling house, log dwelling house with summer kitchen attached, one bank barn with wagon shed attached, hog pen and other outbuildings, good running water and fruit.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Calvin Berkebile and Ida Berkebile, defendants.

All of the defendant's right title and interest in two lots of ground situated lying and being in Rainsburg, Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by J. B. Cessna, on the East by Mollie Turk, on the South by Minnie Koonitz, on the West by State Road, having thereon erected a frame house 20x20 feet and a summer kitchen 12x14 feet. Fruit of all kinds and running water.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Paul L. Logue, defendant.

Terms—The price for which the property is sold must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved otherwise the property will immediately be put up and sold at the risk and at the expense of the person to whom it was first sold, who in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be acknowledged unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. Purchasers who are lien creditors must secure a certified list of liens for the Sheriff in order to apply the amount of the bids or any part thereof on their liens.

Sale to commence at One o'clock P. M. of said day.  
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 10, 1923.

J. M. Fink, Sheriff.

## Register's Notices

The following Administrators' Executors' and Guardians' Accounts have been filed in the Register's Office, for confirmation in the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, on Monday, September 3, 1923.

1. The account of R. G. Egolf and James W. Egolf, administrators of the estate of Anna R. Egolf, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

2. The account of Midge Mock, administratrix of the estate of Isaac WaWiter, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

3. The first account of Frank D. Saupp, John Hoffman and Rush C. Litzinger, executors of the last will and testament of Louis Saupp, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

4. The first and final account of Clewell T. Carrel, administrator of the estate of Adam Carrel, late of Lincoln Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased, and trustee to sell the real estate of said decedent.

5. The first and final account of George W. Ritchey, administrator of the estate of Thomas H. Reighard, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

6. The first and final account of Hezekiah Mock, administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Kauffman, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

7. The first and final account of George W. Ritchey, executor of the last will and testament of Rachel Miller, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

8. The first and final account of Herbert W. Beegle, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph S. Beegle, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

9. The first and final account of Herbert A. Statler, executor of the last will and testament of Silas Harr late of Lincoln Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

10. The first and final account of George M. Burket, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Burket, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

11. The account of James E. Cleaver, administrator c. t. a., of the estate of James Cleaver, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

12. The account of Edward Price, Esq. Price and James A. Heming, executors of the last will and testament of A. J. Price, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

13. The account of Edward Price, Esq. Price and James A. Heming, administrators of the estate of Anna Thompson Price, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

14. The account of Dr. H. I. Shoenthal and Lucretia Shoenthal, executors of the last will and testament of Lafayette Shoenthal, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

15. The account of Frank H. Milburn, administrator c. t. a., of the estate of John J. Milburn, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

16. The first and final account of George W. Ritchey, executor of the last will and testament of Simon Irons, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

17. The account of Lewis D. Hallock, executor of the last will and testament of George W. Rindard, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

18. The account of James Latta, executor of the last will and testament of Abram Latta, late of East Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

19. The account of Frank Oaks Guardian for William McElwee and Vernice McElwee, minor children of Charles McElwee, late of Saxton Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Ella M. Stewart, Register.

Aug. 10—31.

## ACCOUNTS IN COMMON PLEAS

The following accounts have been filed in the Prothonotary's office for confirmation and allowance on Monday, Third day of September next.

1. The first account of Frank G. Martin, Esq., committee of Mary Kerns Reamer, a feeble minded person of the Borough of Bedford, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

2. The account of E. E. C. Cutchall, receiver of the Economy Domestic Coal Company.

H. J. Pleacher, Prothonotary.

Aug. 10—24

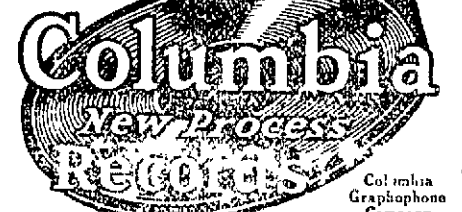
## "Barney Google"

is the song that everybody sings and the fox-trot that everybody dances.

In their mirth-compelling style, Jones and Hare make the song a real winner on a Columbia Record (A-3876). And you can be sure the Georgians are first under the wire in their unique rendition of the fox-trot (A-3902).

At Columbia Dealers

75c



One Use for it.  
The abandoned farm comes in handy for golf links later on.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Legal Advertising

## NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS FOR CONDEMNATION OF LIQUOR

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County, Pa.

To Jacob Weiss and Martin Newman or any Claimant of within described Liquor.

You are required to file a claim for the following described liquor and tanks, in said court, on or before September 3, 1923 or a decree of forfeiture will be entered against you: Ninety five gallons (approximately) of alcohol and three copper tanks, seized by Albert Yougel, State Police, March 13, 1923, in Bedford Township, said county, said liquor then and there having been possessed and transported in violation of law. You are further required to file an answer to the Commonwealth's petition for condemnation in this case.

J. M. Fink, Sheriff.

Harry C. James, District Attorney.

Aug. 10—24

## NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS FOR CONDEMNATION OF LIQUOR

In the Court of Quarter Session of Bedford County, Pa.

To Louis Goldenberg and Lena Goldenberg or any Claimant of within described Liquor.

You are requested to file a claim for the following described liquor, in said Court, on or before September 3, 1923 or a decree of forfeiture will be entered against you: 298 quarts of Old Durham Whiskey seized April 6, 1923 by Albert Yougel, State Police, in Bedford Township, said County, said liquor having been then and there transported and possessed in violation of Act of March 27, 1923. You are further required to file an answer to the petition for condemnation filed in this case by the Commonwealth.

J. M. Fink, Sheriff.

Harry C. James, District Attorney.

Aug. 10—24

## EXECUTRIX NOTICE

ESTATE OF Dr. Daniel Webster Davis, late of Coledale Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned executrix named in the last will and testament of Dr. Daniel Webster Davis late of Coaledale Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

Helen Davis, Executrix.

Six Mile Run, Pa.

George Points, Attorney.

July 20 Aug. 24.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Frederick S. Cook, late of Hyndman Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned executors named in the last will and testament of Frederick S. Cook late of Hyndman Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

James M. Cook, Hyndman, Pa.

Otis O. Cook, Berlin, Pa.

Charles C. Cook, Baltimore, Md.

Executors

B. F. Madore, Attorney.

July 20 Aug. 24

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of James A. Barefoot, late of West St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Letters Testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Oscar Barefoot, Weyant, Pa.

Clark Barefoot, Reynoldsdale, Pa.

Ward Barefoot, Alum Bank, Pa.

Executors.

Charles R. Mock, Attorney,

Hartley Bank Bldg.

Bedford, Pa.

July 20, Aug. 24.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Joseph F. Triplett, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Lewis Triplett, Altoona, Pa.

Harper B. Triplett,

C. B. Triplett,

Bedford, Pa.

Administrators

B. F. Madore, Attorney.

July 20 Aug. 24.

## Influence of Character.

A man who lives right and is right has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is like bells that ring out sweet music, and which when touched even accidentally resound with melody.—Phil Hines Brooks.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Philip Shipley, late of Mann Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Albert R. Shipley,

Amanda Hewitt,

Executors.

Clearville, Pa., Rt. No. 3

D. C. Kelley, Attorney.

Aug. 3 Sept. 7.

## Political Announcements

## COUNTY COMMISSIONER

To The Democratic Voters of Bedford County:

I wish to announce that I am candidate for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket at the coming primaries Tuesday, September 18, 1923. I would like to have your vote and your influence.

ROSS A. STIVER,

Bedford Borough,

P. O. Bedford, Pa.

To The Democratic Voters of Bedford County:

I hereby announce myself as candidate for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket in the primaries held Tuesday, September 18, 1923. I ask to have your vote and your good will in the campaign.

WILLIAM B. WEYANT,

King Township,

P. O. Imbler, Pa.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters and in accordance with the rules of the Democratic Party at the primary election to be held Tuesday September 18, 1923.

HUMPHREY D. HERSHBARGER

Bedford Township,

Cessna, Pa.

To the Democratic Voters of Bedford County:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the nomination for the office of County Commissioner at the Primary election Tuesday, September 18, 1923. I would like to have your vote and your influence at that time.

NEVIN DIEHL,

Bedford Township

P. O. Bedford, Pa., R. F. D.

## FOR COUNTY TREASURER

To The Democratic Voters of Bedford County:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Bedford County subject to the decision of the voters at the primary election to be held Tuesday, September 18, 1923.

Joseph H. Clapper,

Hopewell,

Hopewell Township, Pa.

To the Democrats of Bedford County

I am a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket at the primaries to be held Tuesday, September 18, 1923. I would like to have your vote and influence at that time.

JACOB M. GUMP,

Mann's Choice, Pa.

To the Democratic Voters of Bedford County:

I wish to announce to you that I am a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Bedford county at the primary election to be held Tuesday, September 18, 1923 subject to the decision of the voters on that day. I would like to have your vote and influence.

WILLIAM SNELL,

Bedford Borough,

Bedford, Pa.

To the Democratic Voters of Bedford County:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Bedford County subject to the decision of the voters at the primary election to be held Tuesday, September 18, 1923.

GEORGE B. HOOVER,

Woodbury, Pa.

Woodbury Borough.

## ASSOCIATE JUDGE

To the Democrats of Bedford County

I am a candidate for the nomination of Associate Judge on the Democratic ticket at the primaries to be held Tuesday, September 18, 1923. I would like to have your vote and your influence at that time.

SYLVESTER H. MICKLE,

New Paris Borough,

New Paris, Pa.

## PROTHONOTARY

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS

To The Democratic Voters of Bedford County:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Bedford County subject to the decision of the voters at the primary election to be held Tuesday, September 18, 1923.

J. A. Wagner,

Bedford Borough,

Bedford, Pa.

## Thankful for Something.

Jimmy had long wanted a brother, so when twins, a boy and a girl, arrived at his home and he was told a baby sister and brother had come, he heaved a deep sigh and said: "Gee, I'm glad it wasn't all sister."

## Flesh of Guineas Much

## Like That of Game Birds

Guineas are good layers; the eggs are good for cooking and table use, and the meat, while not as popular as chicken, is used extensively in hotel circles to take the place of game birds, which their flesh resembles very closely. The meat of old guineas is very tough, so they should be eaten before they are a year old, unless kept for breeding. They do not scratch like hens, so are very useful for eating bugs in fields and gardens. This suits them fine, for they dislike confinement, but are great foragers. When the guinea hen starts to lay you may remove some of the eggs, but this must be done very carefully and without touching any of the eggs with the hand. It is recommended that they be taken from the nest with a wooden spoon. Not less than five eggs must be left in the nest all the time the hen is laying. She will lay many more than are required for one sitting if properly managed. The extra ones can be marketed or used in the household, or set under hens or turkeys, but if, after the first five eggs are laid, there are not that many in the nest at any time when the hen returns to lay, it is said she will abandon the nest and start another elsewhere.

Some people say the guinea fowl can count five. If not she has a remarkable intuition, and it is well to humor her with regard to her peculiarities. They should not be confined with hens, as they are very domineering and will chase hens all around the yard or pen and prevent them eating with





## So Cooling and Refreshing

On a warm day there is nothing so cooling and refreshing as a dish of our wonderfully good Ice Cream, flavored to your liking with any one of many Pure Fruit Flavors which we make fresh daily.

You may choose from the following list that which you like best.

Orange-Pineapple, Strawberry, Cherry, Banana Custard.

Take a quart or more home with you for dessert. It saves you the effort of making one—and everybody likes it.

# LAHER'S ICE CREAM

BEDFORD, PENNA.

## Why Clarence Reformed

By CORONA REMINGTON

(© 1923, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

A man is an animal, and frequently a wild animal; but there are some, like Clarence Maxey, for instance, who are most exceedingly tame.

Clarence was a good man—a fine fellow, in fact; but he had no mysteries, and you could never expect him to do the unexpected. The minute you met him for the first time you knew all there was to know about him—and that was not so very much, after all. He was a bookkeeper and liked it—never had been anything else and never wanted to be; had always worked for the same firm ever since he had finished his commercial course six years ago and expected to be there the rest of his days. Always bought the paper on his way to the office, always sat in the same place on the street car (the car line started just a block from his home) and always read the back page of his newspaper first. In fact, he did things almost as automatically as the adding machine that he used all day.

Perhaps it was fate, or instinct, or human nature, or the great law of compensation, or the cussedness of things, that he should fall in love with Dorothy Dwight, the most dashing, vivacious little cashier that ever sat behind a register and wielded a lipstick.

"I do love you, Clarence," she would say, "but, gosh, you're slow! You haven't got any pep, honey. Not a bit."

That was the first time she had ever called him "honey," and it took the sting out of her rather painful criticism.

"Yes, I know it," he stammered, humbly.

"But you're good and you're decent and you love me, and those three things count more than everything else put together."

But I want to be just the kind of man you want me to be," he answered dolefully. "And I don't know how to go about it."

"Oh, you've got it in you, all right. I see it in your eyes every once in a while, but the trouble is you've been

tackled him right now, and all the time you're talking to him remember it's good by Dorothy unless you bring him around."

Five minutes later, when Clarence walked into the president's office, tiny beads of perspiration were standing out on his forehead. His hands were moist and his tongue felt the size of a feather pillow. He didn't want a raise, anyway. Why did he have to come up here and face that?

"Well?" The voice was peremptory. Instant flight, death—would nothing come to the rescue?

"Well, what is it?"

"I—I want a raise," Clarence heard himself saying.

"A raise? Most people do. Do you think you're worth any more to the firm this year than you were last?"

A flush of anger spread across Clarence's face and he was amazed by his own retort:

"No, I don't, but I was worth more to the firm last year than I got, and I know darned well I'm not going to stay here another twenty-four hours unless I do get a raise."

"By George, Maxey, I didn't believe you could do it. I had an idea you were a meek sort of a chap."

"Thank you," said Maxey, trucefully. "Leaving personalities out, do I get the raise?"

"Why, bless my soul, I thought I was a judge of human nature, but I've found out I'm not. Pardon the personalities, I guess you will get the raise."

"All right. Thanks," said Clarence, loftily, as he walked out with his head in the air.

"Did you get it?" asked Dorothy, eagerly, as he walked past the little cage.

"Of course I did," he answered, as Dorothy suppressed an inclination to smile.

"I knew you would," she said joyfully. "Clarence, honestly, you look two inches taller than I ever saw you before. Somehow you're different. I thought I knew you, but now I don't believe I do after all. Men are such mysteries," she sighed happily.

That night at supper Clarence broke the news to his aunts.

"Going to get married," he said. "Pass the bread, please."

"Oh, Clarence, you? Marry?" Aunt Hannah squeaked faintly.

"I'd like to know why in thunder not," he demanded.

"Oh, oh, oh, you mustn't talk that way. It's so common. What's come over you?"

"Nothing's come over me—it's something coming out of me," he replied, enigmatically.

"Dear, dear," said Aunt Agatha. "I can hardly believe it's our little Clarence—he was always such a gentle, sweet boy."

"Oh, h—!" said Clarence fervently, and went up to his room.

A few minutes later he heard his aunt's voice in the hall below. She was evidently talking over the phone.

"Yes, we're awfully proud of him. He's such a masculine man now. Of course he talks to us as if we were brainless babies, but most men think women are that, anyway."

"Lord love Dorothy," sighed Clarence, giving credit where credit was due.

That was the first time she had ever called him "honey," and it took the sting out of her rather painful criticism.

"Yes, I know it," he stammered, humbly.

brought up by two old maid aunts who probably made you wear a nightcap and go calling with them on Sunday afternoons when you ought to have been out tying tin cans to the dogs' tails and snowballing some old man's hat off."

"They did hold me pretty close, I admit; but how do you ever know all these things? You're the most intelligent girl I ever met."

"That takes about as much intelligence as it does to see the nose on your face," she laughed. "Now, I want to meet those aunts of yours. Won't you take me out some day?"

"Sure. Can't we go Sunday? But, Dorothy, you won't mind if they're a—little—"

"Snubbing?" Dorothy ended for him. "Not a bit. I bet they never get over my visit. Just you watch me."

"But they don't even know I've got a girl," he stammered.

"Good; that's one more jolt coming their way. Trouble with you is you're scared of people. You've got a right to a girl, haven't you? Old enough to have one, aren't you? How long since you had a raise, Clarence?"

"Three years!" Gee! How often do you ask for one?"

"I haven't lately," he admitted. "In fact, not since I got the last one."

"Gee! Good land!" said Dorothy, slapping a huge powder puff at her face. "If I did that way I'd still be getting five per. You have to fight and scratch and claw for your rights in this world. Didn't you know that? Now, I'm going to tell you something. You're going to ask the boss for a raise, and if you don't get it I'm not going to marry you."

"But, Dorothy, we're engaged!"

"Never hear of a girl jilting a fellow? It isn't the money I'm after. It's the backbone. You got ten minutes of your lunch hour left; the boss doesn't leave until two; you go up and

## FIGHTING DISEASE WITH POISON GAS

Now medical science dons gas helmet and tank and goes forth to war against the disease germ.

The fatal fumes that cost such a toll of manhood during the World War are being turned to man's aid instead of to his destruction.

The germs of influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, locomotor ataxia, and paresis are said to succumb to the attacks of chlorine, mustard gas, lewisite and carbon.

Experiments are now going on at the Englewood Arsenal, near Baltimore. It is asserted that through experiments with chlorine gas the chemists have established that epidemics of grip-and-colds may be checked almost instantly by the introduction of weak concentrations of the gas into the rooms occupied by those exposed.

That mustard gas is a specific for tuberculosis apparently seems to be demonstrated by the experiments conducted under the direction of Lieut. Col. Edward B. Vedder of the Army Medical Corps. Guinea pigs inoculated with the tuberculosis germs and a concentration of mustard gas were apparently rendered immune by the gas and failed to contract the disease. An equal number of guinea pigs inoculated with tuberculosis germs and not subjected to the mustard gas treatment, contracted the disease.

As a result of experiments with the burning gas known as lewisite the chemists have evolved what appears to be a remedy, if not a cure, for paresis and locomotor ataxia. Lewisite is composed of arsenic and acetylene gas.

Dr. A. S. Loevenhart of the University of Wisconsin has been studying the effects of lewisite upon the human system in conjunction with the chemists at Englewood Arsenal. He has the records of forty-two persons committed to insane hospitals with paresis, which have come under this treatment. Of that number twenty-one have been cured and have left the hospital and taken up lucrative employment, and seven bid fair to be discharged as soon as cured.

The fact that chlorine might be used to prevent or cure colds, influenza and pneumonia was demonstrated during the war at Englewood Arsenal by accident. It was remarked that cases of influenza or pneumonia did not occur among the workers in the Department of the Laboratory, where chlorine was being made although 10 to 20% of others on duty at the arsenal were victims. Investigation showed that in the rooms where chlorine gas was being made there was a slight leakage of chlorine, just enough to act as a germicidal agent.

Following out this idea the Chemical Warfare Service and the Medical Department have made great advances on this line, and it is now believed practicable to introduce small quantities of chlorine into schoolrooms, factories, churches and other places where persons gather.

A professor of the University of Arkansas during a mild epidemic of influenza subjected 300 students to a mild concentration of chlorine for five minutes each day, with the result that the epidemic was reduced among that group 90 per cent.

## CAPPER'S CULPABILITY

Writing for the "Weekly" on the ills of American agriculture, Senator Capper (Rep. Kans.) presents a fair diagnosis but is apparently unable to devise a cure. Although he does not intend to charge his party with responsibility for the farmer's present sad plight, his statements are in effect an indictment not only of his party but of himself.

"After more than two years of so-called readjustment, the only man in the country, today who is compelled to produce at a pre-war return and buy at prices near the war-time peak, is the farmer," says Senator Capper. "While the farmer today is compelled to take less than the cost of production for his wheat and for other of his products, his dollar still is a 68-cent dollar. That is all it will buy of other men's goods. It is terrible disadvantage."

There is no "normalcy" for the farmer. He is selling in a cheap market and buying in a dear market. The profiteers' tariff has increased the cost of everything the farmer needs and uses, but has been of no force or effect in enhancing the prices of agricultural products. The Fordney-McCumber tariff—and indeed all the Federal legislation and administration of the last two and a quarter years—has been Republican. The failure of that legislation and that administration is a Republican failure.

As a member of the Republican farm bloc which attempted to fool the farmer with the agricultural rates of the Tariff Act, Senator Capper partly is responsible for that failure.

## With Big Crops Selling Below Cost, Living Is Higher

With bountiful crops of every kind reported from all quarters of the country—and some of them selling below the cost of production—it took more money to buy food and clothing and fuel and other necessities on June 1, than was required for the same purpose on January 1, according to statistics published by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The Board's index number of commodity prices for June was 160.1, taking July 1914, as the basis of comparison. The index number for last January was 153.1. The index number for June, 1922, was 155.4.

## Enthusiasm

Enthusiasm that fades out and leaves the heart a cold heap of burnt embers is not the real thing. True enthusiasm glows brighter the longer it burns.

## CHOSE FAILING FOREIGN MARKETS

One passage of the report made to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace by economists and statisticians whom he delegated to review factors involved in this country's agricultural outlook is being quoted against those Republicans, including officials of the Republican National Committee, by whom Europe's importance in the improvement of conditions in the United States is discounted. The passage is as follows:

"The foreign demand for American foodstuffs during the current marketing season will apparently not be as great as it was a year ago. Unless the foreign situation is very speedily cleared up and definite turn for the better takes place in Europe, it appears not improbable that Europe will have less buying power in our markets during the next crop year than she had during the last."

Farmers will have a special interest, it is believed, in this statement in the report:

"It needs to be understood that foreign demand is not measure merely by volume of exports. The price at which this demand will be forthcoming is the important consideration."

## THE COUNTRY ANTI-REPUBLICAN

Under the above caption, the Boston Herald, a paper with Republican prepossessions, delivers itself of these timely truths:

"We have nothing left but the Presidential veto to represent, the great organization which we elected to power in 1920—The Republican party, in other words, has gone out of power."

These assertions are apropos of the Minnesota election and of the collateral fact that the radicals hold the balance of power in both houses of Congress.

The disintegration of the Republican party, due to reactionary leadership, is not a new discovery, however. The process has been going on for some time. This is the second time within recent years that the Republican party has gone to pieces when placed in power. In 1908—

it went to pieces under the Presidency of William Howard Taft, which the reactionary element was dominant. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff, which the administration undertook to defend, just as this administration undertakes to defend the Fordney-McCumber tariff, hastened the disintegration of the party and the subsequent downfall of the administration. The revolt in 1910 against the Payne-Aldrich Tariff in the Congressional elections of that year was only a little more pronounced than it was against the Fordney-McCumber Act in the Congressional elections of 1922. The Presidential elections of 1922 would seem to be a forerunner of the Presidential election of 1924, with the exception that Utah holds out no hope—only Vermont looks sure—and that there is no picturesque figure like Theodore Roosevelt to crystallize and capitalize the discontented element within the party.

The one fact of which there is no doubt at present is the one pointed out by the Boston Herald that "the country is anti-Republican."

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## 1912 Purchasing Power of a Bushel of Wheat—1923.

How the Republican tariff has increased the cost of what the farmer buys without improving the price of what he has to sell is revealed in comparisons made between the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat in 1923 and the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat in 1912. The calculations are those of the New York Tribune, a Republican newspaper.

The average price of a bushel of wheat at the farm in the closing days of July, 1923, was 80 cents. In 1912 the average price of a bushel of wheat at the farm was 76 cents—11 cents less than it was in 1911, 12 cents less than in 1910 and 22 cents less than in 1909. It was in 1909 that a Republican Congress enacted the Payne-Aldrich tariff, whose rates were the highest in the history of the United States until the Fordney-McCumber law became effective.

With two and one-half bushels of wheat worth 76 cents a bushel at the farm in 1912, the farmer could buy a heavy flannel shirt. That shirt today would cost him five bushels of wheat.

With four bushels of wheat he could buy a pair of heavy work shoes in 1912. Those shoes would cost him five bushels today.

With from a half bushel to a full bushel of wheat he could buy a pair of overalls in 1912. It would take two and one-half bushels to buy a like pair of overalls today.

It would take 10.3 bushels of wheat today to buy four-pound wool blanket such as the farmer could purchase for 7.6 bushels in 1912.

One and one-fifth bushels of wheat would buy a dozen pairs of work socks in 1912. Two and six-tenths bushels would be needed to purchase those socks today.

Twelve and one-half bushels of wheat would buy a 12 inch plow in 1912. It would take 16 1-2 bushels today.

A cream separator that cost 16 1-2 bushels of wheat in 1912 would cost 48 1-2 bushels today.

Fifty seven and one-half bushels of wheat was enough for the purchase of a 2-horse power gasoline engine in 1912. Eighty-six bushels would be the cost of that engine today.

There is a tariff of 30 cents a bushel on wheat, but it is not the duty but the conditions of the competitive world market in which the American producer must sell his surplus that fixes the price in the United States.

There is a heavy duty on practically every article and commodity the farmer has to buy—and that duty is added to the price he must pay, because the tariff is effective in excluding foreign competition in respect to the marketing of manufactured commodities in this country.

American wheat sold in a foreign market in competition with wheat of foreign production derives no advantage from an American tariff that operates only within the confines of the United States.

American manufacturers sold in the domestic market from which all foreign competition is excluded are greatly enhanced in price by a tariff that can be and actually is added to the selling price fixed by the manufacturer himself.

That's why the American farmer's wheat has little purchasing power when exchanged for the American manufacturer's products which sell for cost plus profit, plus tariff.

Farmers Sacrificing Grain at Present Low Price.

Difficulties in the way of storing wheat have compelled thousands of farmers in the West and Southwest to sacrifice their grain at the present low prices, which in some instances are as little as 65 cents a bushel. Pressure from creditors was one factor in the compulsory sale of wheat for less than the cost of production.

The cost of withholding wheat from the market is likely to be

greater than any probable advance in prices, says reports from the West. There are such charges as shrinkage, expense of handling in and out of bins, interest on the money represented in the wheat in storage and miscellaneous items. The purchase of lumber for bins is rated a considerable expense.

Need for ready money and the necessity of repaying or carrying indebtedness, it is predicted, will oblige many growers of wheat to sell at the present unsatisfactory prices.

There is a blank verse bard who states that men are masters of their fate. I like his runes so full of spunk, but what he says at first seems bunk. Each one of us is like Jack Horner we're eating pie, each in his corner. Man may not choose the pie he takes though some of them be leathery fakes and some the kind that mother makes. We reach in blindly after plums, some get them, others burn their thumbs, or when they seize the luscious boon, it like as not turns out a prune. Had I been born in other climes, I might be writing Chinese rhymes. I'm glad it was not Fortune's plan that I should be an African, I'm very glad she cast my lot within this favored Yankee spot; I'd hate to be a Hottentot. Though winters freeze and summers melt us, we have to play what cards are dealt us. And yet at that, the bard I quote, may have some sense in what he wrote. "In the fell clutch of circumstance," we still may have a fighting chance. Though blows may fall upon our crown, we need not take them sitting down. East of the sea or west of it, we still may make the best of it. They may be right, those Hindoo men who teach that we are born again, just circle round from death to birth and keep on coming to the earth. The way we ran our previous race in each new life must fix our place. Believe me folks, if this is so, I want to do the best I know, lest I be born an Eskimo. I hope I'll keep all future dates within these same United States. Should I be born in Dutch Guiana, I'd have no chance to marry Hannah.

Bob Adams.

LOW WHEAT AND HIGH COAL

At last we know what is the matter with the Minnesota farmers, and all other farmers as well. We get our information from Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and former President of the National City Bank (Rockefeller's) New York. Here it is:

"The present depression in agricultural prices is due to too intensive farming and too many farmers. In view of this statement one would think the depression should have been relieved when 1,200,000 persons, net, left the farms in 1922, but it seems not, according to Mr. Vanderlip. The only remedy, therefore, is for the farmers not to farm so intensively and for some millions more of them to abandon their farms if Mr. Vanderlip has the right diagnosis."

A short time ago we were told that the trouble with the coal situation is that there are too many coal mines and too many miners. But, in the case of coal, the price goes up and, in the case of wheat, the price goes down. Maybe these Republican experts don't know what is the matter with agriculture and coal mining and maybe if they do know, they are afraid to tell for fear the persons who find out will vote the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Vanderlip, however, sees Republican victory in 1924, despite the low price of wheat and the high price of coal, which shows that the extraction of sunbeams from cucumbers is not altogether a lost art.

No Danger of Collision Yet.

The moon is getting nearer to the earth at a speed of about fourteen feet in 200 years. Astronomers up to the present have not been able to explain why this is so.



WALTERS

"Yes, I know it," He Stammered Humbly.

brought up by two old maid aunts who probably made you wear a nightcap and go calling with them on Sunday afternoons when you ought to have been out tying tin cans to the dogs' tails and snowballing some old man's hat off."

"They did hold me pretty close, I admit; but how do you ever know all these things? You're the most intelligent girl I ever met."

"That takes about as much intelligence as it does to see the nose on your face," she laughed. "Now, I want to meet those aunts of yours. Won't you take me out some day?"

"Sure. Can't we go Sunday? But, Dorothy, you won't mind if they're a—little—"

"Snubbing?" Dorothy ended for him. "Not a bit. I bet they never get over my visit. Just you watch me."

"But they don't even know I've got a girl," he stammered.

"Good; that's one more jolt coming their way. Trouble with you is you're scared of people. You've got a right to a girl, haven't you? Old enough to have one, aren't you? How long since you had a raise, Clarence?"

"Three years!" Gee! How often do you ask for one?"

"I haven't lately," he admitted. "In fact, not since I got the last one."

"Gee! Good land!" said Dorothy, slapping a huge powder puff at her face. "If I did that way I'd still be getting five per. You have to fight and scratch and claw for your rights in this world. Didn't you know that? Now, I'm going to tell you something. You're going to ask the boss for a raise, and if you don't get it I'm not going to marry you."

"But, Dorothy, we're engaged!"

"Never hear of a girl jilting a fellow? It isn't the money I'm after. It's the backbone. You got ten minutes of your lunch hour left; the boss doesn't leave until two; you go up and

WALTERS

WALTERS



## BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN  
Editor and Publisher

Regular subscription price per year \$2.00 payable in advance. All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co., Bedford, Pa.  
The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks 50c, Resolutions of Respect, \$1.00, Obituary Poetry 5c per line, Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, August 24, 1923.

## POLITICAL CALENDAR

September 4 and 5—Assessor are to sit in boroughs and townships at Election houses from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M. to count and revise original registry, add names and to strike off names of persons dead, removed, etc. September 5 is the last day to be assessed to vote on the fall election Nov. 6.

September 18—Primary Election October 3—Last day for candidates to fill their expense accounts whether nominated or not.

October 9—Last day for independent bodies of citizens to file nomination papers with County Commissioners.

November 6—ELECTION DAY. December 6—Last day to file election expense accounts.

## INFORMATION FOR SPORTSMEN

**HUNTERS' LICENSES:** The Hunters' Licenses and tags for every county in the State have now been completed and shipped. Sportsmen are urged to obtain their licenses at an early date to avoid the rush that is sure to follow later. Hunters who neglect to make application for their licenses far enough in advance of the time they want to use same cannot expect to go hunting, but must wait until the licenses and tag have been received by them. Up to this time the 1922 tags and licenses have been recognized. No one will be permitted to use their old license and tag after the licenses have been in the hands of the County Treasurer a sufficient length of time to permit applicants to secure licenses.

**BLACKBIRD SEASON:** The blackbird season has been on since August 1st. In many sections thousands of blackbirds have been killed and "blackbird pie" is being enjoyed by hundreds of sportsmen and their families. This is one game bird that may be killed in unlimited numbers without affecting the future supply.

**DOG TRAINING SEASON:** The season for training dogs opened August 20th. Training is permitted from one hour before sunrise until 10:00 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, on all game, except deer, and wild turkeys. Dogs may be trained on raccoons at any hour of the night. No training is permitted on Sunday and no firearms usually raised at arms length and fired from the shoulder may be carried during training at any time during the training season is permissible, only so long as dogs are accompanied by their owner or handler and are under control at all times. Persons who take out dogs for training purposes that cannot be controlled, or persons who are careless and permit dogs to injure game, pursued as game, the responsibility and are liable to fines.

Where training is contemplated on privately owned land it is recommended that the permission of the owner, to train be obtained in all instances before so doing. While not compelled by law to do so, it is recommended that persons training dogs carry their licenses and display their tag as a means of identification.

Seth Gordon, Executive Secretary

## W. C. T. U. INTER-COUNTY INSTITUTE TO BE HELD TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY IN BEDFORD

Plans are completed for the W. C. T. U. Inter-County Institute to be held in the Bedford Presbyterian Church the coming Tuesday and Wednesday 28th and 29th inst.

All that is needed now is a rousing good attendance at all sessions which no interested temperance worker can afford to miss.

The presence of Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, Indiana State W. C. T. U. president as speaker for Tuesday evening is sufficient to assure a crowded house.

Tuesday morning session is at 10:30. Afternoon 1:30. Evening 7:30.

All cordially welcomed.

## ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. J. Albert Eyer, Pastor  
Sunday School 10 A. M. Divine Worship at 11 A. M. Mrs. Geo. T. Jacobs will sing. At 7:30 P. M. a Kingdom service at which time the address will be delivered by the Rev. David Lockart of Altoona, Pa.

## SULPHUR SPRINGS REFORMED CHURCH

Mann's Chalice. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Divine Worship 10:30 A. M. by Rev. David Lockart, pastor of the Grace Reformed Church, Altoona. Extended welcome.

Growth by Grace.

There is no such way to attain to greater measures of grace, as for a man to live up to that grace he has.—Thomas Brooks.

## Washington Letter

Washington, Aug. 21—The appointment of C. Bascom Slemm to be private secretary to the President surprised and shocked the entire country. To the better element of the Republican party it brought keen disappointment, and by all citizens of all political parties who hoped and expected that President Coolidge would put his administration upon a high plane from the outset, the appointment of Slemm is sincerely deplored.

The trafficking in offices by a certain element of Republican leaders, especially in the Southern States, has long been a national scandal. Such office jobbery in politics is even more reprehensible than Newberryism which the American people so strongly repudiated at the polls in 1922. In December of that same year, Mr. Slemm, then a Congressman from the Ninth District of Virginia and the Republican National Committee from that state, was exposed by Congressman T. W. Harrison of Virginia in a series of letters written by Slemm and his secretary, L. B. Howard to B. R. Powell, the Republican referee in that state, in connection with post-office and other appointments and the collection of money from applicants for those offices. When the exposure was made it was claimed that the money collected was for political purposes, but the moral turpitude existed just the same.

The appointment of Mr. Slemm necessarily carries with it an endorsement of office jobbery in politics through official recognition of the most conspicuous Republican leader of the South whose connection therewith has been made a matter of public record on the floor of Congress.

Even some close friends of the Coolidge administration feel that the President has made a great mistake by this appointment. The office of Secretary to the President is regarded by many as more important and more influential than that of a Cabinet officer. Until this appointment was made there was a general inclination in all quarters to withhold criticism of the Coolidge administration. The Democratic National Committee had announced that it would only judge President Coolidge in the light of events as they happen, but it construes this appointment as a challenge to criticism not only from Democrats, but from the better element of the Republican party. There is no disposition now among Democrats to do more than call attention to the facts in the case in view of the possibility that President Coolidge may have been the victim of bad advice. He still has time to correct the error and to remove the shadow of the scandal which has fallen upon the first days of his administration.

**Letters in the Slemm Expose:** The evidence produced in the case of former Congressman C. Bascom Slemm in connection with the alleged traffic in Federal offices in Virginia was in the form of letters read into the Congressional Record by Congressman Harrison. Canceled checks were also included among the exhibits. It is admitted that some of the money obtained from successful applicants of Federal jobs went to the Republican National Committee.

Congressman Slemm's sentiments with respect to the collection of money through the sale of post-office appointments is shown by the following letter to Powell under date of December 22, 1921:

"Dear Ben: I have letters in regard to the collection of money for post-offices. One must be very careful about this. It will bring the party into disrepute, which would be very bad for everyone. We must preserve our standing with the people, and with the administration. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. B. SLEMM."

It is pointed out that he makes no protest against the collection of money for post offices (appointments), but warns that "one must be careful about this" and closes with "best wishes."

The following letters placed in exhibit were written to referee Powell and bore either the signature of L. B. Howard, Secretary, (to Slemm) or his initials:

"January 12, 1921  
"The postmaster at Henry, in Franklin County, has died. The Department is asking for the name of some one to appoint acting. The office pays about \$600. I wish you would get in touch with Beverly Davis or some one and let us have name as soon as possible. I would have the party send in a little contribution, say \$25 or \$35."

"I think I have arranged for the appointment of Mrs. Ansel at Foon Mill without an examination though I prefer you keep this in confidence. Do you think it would be wise to ask them for a little more help on our state work?"

"I am going to depend on you to work out the Henry County appointment—Of course, you know that it is necessary in making these appointments to get men in that will help us in a financial way, and also I want you to look after the situation in Campbell County."

"The Post Office Department has asked us to give the name of some one who they can appoint as acting postmaster at Scottsburg. Please get in touch with Lee Wolfe and give us the name at your earliest convenience. Be sure and get some one that will help us out in our finances."

"I think I have succeeded in having Clyde Boone appointed rural mail carrier at Wirta. Had you better see him and have him help a little."

"I have succeeded in having Mr. Archie H. Kirkland appointed rural mail carrier at Concord Depot. Can you see him and have him help out a little on expenses? You know how to handle matters of this kind so there will be no come-back."

"September 22, 1921.  
"Replying to your various letters will say first that, you need not have any fear as to Mr. Slemm's friendship for you and appreciation for your valuable service."  
"This is what I want you to do. Don't send any more money to Richmond until I see you. Another thing I want you to do for me is this. I have been asked to contribute to the campaign fund, but was told to get what I gave from my friends that we had been helping in the way of appointments. If you will arrange this for me I will appreciate very much say something like \$200. You can say to our friends that this contribution is for me so there will be no trouble about it. Your letter relative to the Phoenix office received this morning and the matter will be handled as you desire. If you have not already done so don't send the balance of his contribution to Richmond. Don't worry about the letter Bascom wrote you. When I see you will explain every thing."

"January 14, 1922  
"Everything came in O. K. this morning. I gave Mr. S. \$200."  
Fac-similes of the foregoing letters on the stationery of Congressman Slemm are in the possession of the Democratic National Committee.

**Slemm as a Southern Moses.**  
There is no secret about the reason for the appointment of C. Bascom Slemm to be Secretary to the President. Slemm is the most influential Republican leader in the South.

The appointment therefore means that Mr. Slemm is to secure the Republican delegates from the Southern states for Mr. Coolidge in the Republican National Convention in 1924. The appointment is equivalent to an announcement of the intention of Mr. Coolidge to be a candidate.

Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire has already undertaken to obtain the New England delegates for Mr. Coolidge, an deed not even wait until President Harding was buried before announcing his intention to do so.

While the new administration has a great many important problems of government to deal with, political seems to be predominant at this time.

**Slemm as a "Lily White."**

It is barely possible that President Coolidge's supporters for the nomination in 1924 will not find C. Bascom Slemm as influential or powerful in getting Coolidge delegates from the Southern States as they expected through his appointment as Secretary to the President. The Republican party in the Southern States is in control of the colored voters, and the negroes of the South have not been particularly enamored of Slemm since 1921 when he lent his influence to the "Lily White" movement in Virginia. At the Republican estate convention that year, which was composed exclusively of white delegates and which nominated a ticket composed exclusively of white men, Mr. Slemm was very prominent. The "Lily White" convention so angered the colored voters that they held a convention of their own and nominated a ticket of their own and supported it on election day.

Commenting on these facts at the time, Mr. Slemm announced that he would not run for Congress in the 1922 election, the Washington Star (Rep.) said:

"Mr. Slemm, it has several times been stated, was blacklisted, so to say, by the colored Republicans for his part in that performance, and that facts may in part explain his present announcement (not to run). Without the colored vote he could not win."

## OSTERBURG

Sherman Croyle of Cresson spent Sunday with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Diehl, Mame Ake and Mrs. Wm. Gross spent several days in Johnstown.

Mrs. Elva Ehredt and daughter of Altoona spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moses.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Burket of Altoona spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Oster. Mrs. Ray Burket and Mrs. G. W. Oster were callers at Mrs. Bertha Smith's on Sunday.

Mrs. D. Bruner of Central City, called on Mrs. Bertha Smith on her way home from the Imier Reunion. Mrs. Geo. McCleary of Akron Ohio and Mrs. Frank McCleary were visitors at the home of Mrs. Callihan.

Mrs. Wm. Snach of Altoona was visiting at the home of Mrs. Ray Geipheart.

Rev. and Mrs. Bachman son Jim and daughter Elsie are spending their vacation at the home of Mrs. Bachman's mother, Mrs. Bertha Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Imler of Pittsburgh spent the week end at the home of Mrs. Sarah Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kauffman, of Dunkert, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Kaufman of Philadelphia, were callers of C. W. Schaffer. They attended the Imier reunion on Saturday.

## BOX SOCIAL

The men will hold a box social at Bald Hill Church, Saturday night, August 25. Men bring the boxes already packed with name inside, and the ladies buy the boxes.

All are welcome.

Men of Bald Hill Church

## KING

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Claycomb, of Tiffin, Ohio, were recent visitors among friends here.

Mrs. Geneva Burket was a visitor at Ross Pickles over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Shaffer are visiting their son Hiram near Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Nettie Boonstine and son, Roy and daughter, Anna were at Bedford on Tuesday.

Miss May Heneist was a Bedford visitor on Tuesday.

The Shaffer Reunion will be held at the Shaffer School House near King on Saturday, Sept. 1.

## Political Announcements

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY

To the Democratic Voters of Bedford County:

I wish to announce to you that I am a candidate for the nomination of District Attorney of Bedford county at the primary election to be held Tuesday, September 18, 1923 subject to the decision of the voters on that day. I would like to have your vote and influence.

EMORY D. CLAAR,  
Bedford Township.

## DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

To the Democratic Voters of Bedford County:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Director of the Poor of Bedford County subject to the decision of the voters at the primary election to be held Tuesday, September 18, 1923.

C. O. BRUMBAUGH,  
South Woodbury Township.

## DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

To the Democrats of Bedford County

I am a candidate for the nomination of Director of the Poor on the Democratic ticket at the primaries to be held Tuesday, September 18, 1923. I would like to have your vote and your influence at that time.

J. B. FINDLEY,  
Napier Township.

## LEGAL ADVERTISING

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF William S. Bruner, late of Hyndman Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned executors named in the last will and testament of William S. Bruner late of Hyndman Borough, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

Laura V. Bruner,  
F. W. Bruner,  
Executors

John N. Minnich,  
Attorney,  
Aug. 17, Sept. 21

## OFFICE OF

Bedford County Trust Company of Bedford, Trustee

Bedford, Pa., August 15, 1923.

## KING MOTOR COMPANY

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Dated September 1st, 1920. For the purpose of using the Sinking Fund in its possession and under the terms of the mortgage made to this Company as Trustee by the King Motor Company, Security First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Ten Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds dated September 1st, 1920.

The following bonds, numbers 2, 5, 33, 34 of \$2,000.00 par have been drawn for redemption at 102 1-2 and interest to September 1st, 1923. Holders of above bonds may present said bonds for payment on or after September 1st. Interest ceases after September 1st, 1923.

Bedford County Trust Company of Bedford, Trustee  
By C. A. Diehl, Treas.

Aug. 17—24.

Estate of Michael Smith, late of Mann Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

In the Orphans' Court of Bedford County.

## PUBLIC SALE of Valuable REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Michael Smith, late of Mann Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased, will offer upon the premises late the mansion of the said decedent in Mann Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, for sale at public outcry on Saturday, September 1, 1923 at one o'clock P. M. of said day, two valuable tracts of land situate in Mann Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, as follows:

No. 1 the Mansion Tract one mile east of Purcell, adjoining lands of Catharine Smith, Ellen Smith, Marshall Collins, et al. Containing 70 1-4 acres, 50 acres cleared and fenced and the balance in timber and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling, frame bank barn and out buildings.

No. 2 about one-half mile removed from Tract No. 1, above described, adjoining lands of Conso Pool, Solomon Wigfield A. M. Weicht, et al., known as the Harvey Smith tract, containing 45 acres mostly in timber and without buildings.

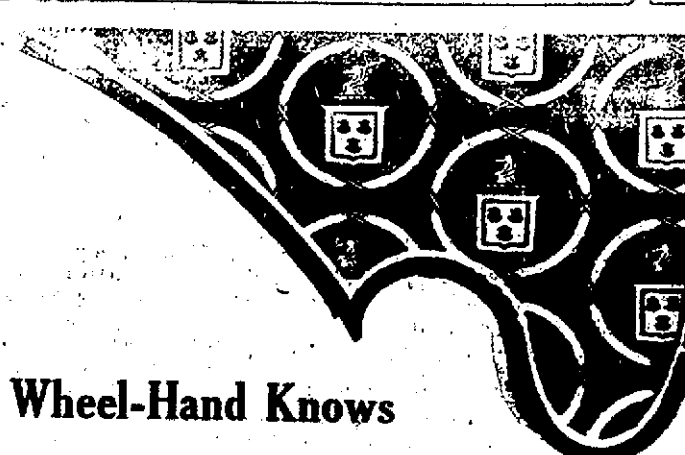
Terms: Ten percent cash on day of sale and the balance cash September 15, 1923, on confirmation of the sale and delivery of the deed. Full possession will be given October 1, 1923.

Attest:  
Eben H. Pennell, Julia A. Smith,  
Attorney, Administratrix

## THE WILLOWS

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grove of Bedford, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Shearer.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Amick, of Akron, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Amick and two daughters of Ellerslie, Md., Wm. Harrigan of Boston, Mass., and Wm. Forman of Bedford, were visitors of Mrs. Mary Amick and family.



## Your Wheel-Hand Knows

The EARL will maintain higher speed over rough roads and will hug the road more closely on turns than any other car near its size. EARL scientific weight equalization is a better investment than any insurance policy. Ride in an EARL and prove it yourself.

Fletcher--Morris Auto Co.

Clearville, Pa.

Sole Distributors of



## Spend Labor Day At The Seashore

The Hall Mark



of Service

## A HOLIDAY WORTH WHILE

Where in all the world can you so pleasantly spend your holiday season? Where find the same recreative pleasures? Where obtain such a maximum of happy, restful holiday hours, with a minimum loss of time or minimum expenditure of money?

## Atlantic City

Wildwood Ocean City Cape May Stone Harbor Avalon Sea Isle City Beach Haven Island Heights Seaside Park Seaside Heights Bay Head Sea Girt Spring Lake Bradley Beach Ocean Grove Asbury Park Long Branch and many other intermediate resorts.

PRESENT SPECIAL FEATURES OF ATTRACTION LABOR DAY HOLIDAYS ARE BEFORE YOU THE END OF THE SUMMER SEASON AT THE NEW JERSEY SEASHORE RESORTS, DRAWS NIGH.

GO! WHILE YOU MAY  
The seashore is at its best—The season at its height—Fishing, bathing, sailing, all the delights of seashore life are yours to command

Enjoy a real vacation over Labor Day at the seashore. The direct convenient route to all New Jersey Seashore Resorts

## Pennsylvania Railroad System

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE WORLD

**The Richelieu Theatre**  
BEDFORD PA.  
Our motto "CLEAN PICTURES"  
SHOWING ONLY THE BIG SUPER SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS.  
MUSIC ON \$10,000 ORCHESTRAL PIPE ORGAN  
FINEST EQUIPMENT MONEY CAN BUY

## NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAM

AUG. 27—28—29, MON. TUES. WED.—"HOLLYWOOD" a James Cruze production, extremely artistic and entertaining. Other pictures, in fact, cannot compare with this one. Everyone who is anyone in filmdom is in this picture, Polo Negri, Leatrice Joy, Nita Naldi, Thomas Meighan, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Chas. Chaplin, W. S. Hart and forty other screen stars. Fox News reel. Pipe Organ. Performances start 7:00 and 9:15 P. M. Prices 25—50 cents

AUG. 30—THURS. "DOMESTIC RELATIONS" brings Katherine MacDonald, ex-president Wilson's favorite star, to the screen in a story that has more dramatic value than anything she has appeared in for sometime, that presents a forceful theme in a fascinating manner and that is capably produced and excellently acted. A worth while picture starring the famous "American Beauty." Also a two reel Century Comedy entitled "Oh, Nurse!" Pipe Organ. Show starts 7:15 and 9:00 P. M. Prices 10—30c.

AUG. 31, SEPT. 1—FRI. SAT.—"SAWDUST" featuring Gladys Walton (who was seen in crossed wires) in a circus picture, showing life "under the big top". A pleasant picture of much wholesome amusement and one that keeps the interest up until the last reel. A picture with an appeal. A Fox News reel and an Aesop's Fables will be shown. Music on the Pipe Organ. Matinee Saturday afternoon. Prices 10—22c. Show starts at 2:15 P. M. Night—Prices 20—40 cents. Show starts 7:00, 8:15 and 10:30 P. M.







## PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Wellsville.—Eighty-three delegates attended the twenty-seventh annual convention of the P. O. S. of A. here. Olyphant.—Mr. and Mrs. Miles D. Carpenter celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage.

Hazleton.—Thieves stole shoes, chewing gum, pickles, knives, cigarettes, candy and silk hose from the store of Harry Rockmaker.

Altoona.—Two members of a picnic party from an Altoona department store were seriously injured when the automobile in which they were riding to Bland Park was struck by a passing car on a bridge near Bellwood and hurled against a concrete railing. Mrs. Marguerite Metzgar received a possible skull fracture and laceration of scalp and left arm. Miss Alma Griffith's nose was fractured and three fingers of her left hand crushed so badly amputation was necessary.

Bethlehem.—Four weeks ago Mrs. J. W. Shaner, returning from a shopping tour, laid on the dining room table two diamond rings, a pearl necklace and a diamond brooch, valued at \$800, while she went upstairs for a moment. The jewelry was missing when she returned. Last week, when Mrs. Shaner went into a bureau drawer, she found the missing jewelry where it had been replaced by the thief.

Altoona.—A. Ward Wilson, of Altoona, a locomotive engineer, received a letter from J. C. Hilliard, of Pittsboro, thanking him for rescuing his daughter Gladys, aged 14, from a negro near Pittsboro Friday evening. Wilson was hauling a freight train west and when he stopped outside of Pittsboro he heard the girl cry, "Oh, save me." She was then in the negro's clutches, and Wilson and his fireman, Harold M. Prazier, chased the negro and then took the girl to Pittsboro on their engine.

Somerset.—There is an over abundance of men available for work in the mines of the Somerset coal field, J. S. Brennan, secretary of the Somerset Coal Operators' Association, announced. Production, he added, is the heaviest in the history of the field and practically all mines are working at capacity. Union miners, on strike for almost two years, decided on Tuesday to call the strike off and return to work.

Hazleton.—State police in Luzerne, Schuylkill and Carbon counties, made a systematic search for a band of gypsies wanted on a charge of holding up and robbing Edward Hunsinger, driver for A. F. Smith, a Conynham merchant, on the road between Sybertsville and Rocklyn. Hunsinger said while one of the men leveled a gun at his head, a woman member of the party rifled his pockets. The gypsies traveled in high powered motor cars and were out of reach before Smith could notify the police.

Hazleton.—Several hours after coming back from the State Hospital, where he had spent ten weeks recovering from a fracture of the right leg, sustained when hit by an automobile, Irwin, 10-year-old son of Aaron Smith, fell and broke the limb in the same place and again is a patient in the hospital.

Harrisburg.—The estimated collections under the emergency gasoline tax act passed by the recent legislature will amount to \$13,000,000 in the next two years, Auditor General Lewis announced in a statement to Governor Pinchot. The estimate was based on collections for the first six months of this year, which were \$1,572,578, and was made contingent upon gasoline sales for the ensuing year being maintained at the same ratio. Of the \$13,000,000 the state will receive \$9,750,000, the remainder being apportioned to the counties.

Pottsville.—Excitement was caused in police circles when a number of boys brought in bones which were believed to be those of a human being, unearthed on the banks of the Schuylkill river. The police department and coroner's offices joined in the investigation, which it was believed might reveal a dark mystery of the past, but when the skull of a dog was uncovered the investigation suddenly stopped.

Mount Pleasant.—The body of Edward Walker, who recently purchased the Acme mine at Morewood and left his home to inspect the workings, was found a short distance from the opening. The mine has not been operated for three years, and physicians said Walker had been suffocated by gases which had accumulated in the long period of idleness. He was a leading business man of this section.

Harrisburg.—The bureau of securities announced it had ordered the Consolidated Home Abattoirs corporation, of New York, to close stock selling offices in Reading, Wilkes-Barre, York, Altoona, Altoona, Bethlehem, Hazleton, Lancaster and Philadelphia until it has fully qualified and become registered.

Altoona.—Charles Debeiler, a machinist, died from burns received while repairing a locomotive boiler in the East Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Chambersburg.—The annual farmers and merchants' picnic and exposition was held at Red Bridge Park.

York Haven.—Mrs. Oscar P. Beard, 45 years old, was killed by falling from the balcony of her home when the railing broke.

Lewistown.—Twenty-eight per cent of the voters of Mifflin county are not enrolled to vote at the primary election.

## 'WHITE HOUSE' IS MADE IN A HOTEL

NEW PRESIDENT FOUND EVERY  
ARRANGEMENT PERFECT  
WHEN HE ARRIVED.

### PARTY CHIEFTAINS GATHER

Eager to Learn Mr. Coolidge's Intentions Concerning World Court and Other Matters—New England's Influence Supreme in Administration.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—Recently a suite of twenty rooms in a Washington hotel was turned in a twinkling into a substitute for a White House. It is said that the two most alertly efficient government working staffs are those of the White House and of the secret service. Together these two organizations did the work.

When Calvin Coolidge, having left Washington as vice president of the United States, came back to it as President, he went direct from the station to the rooms in the New Willard hotel which he had occupied ever since he arrived in the capital for the first time. There had been only twenty-four hours' notice of his elevation to the presidency and of his immediate coming to Washington. He found a substitute White House ready for him, with reception rooms and working rooms prepared, and a staff of clerks ready to transact the necessary public business.

Already Republican chieftains have gathered around the party council table. One writes facts as they suggest themselves. It is believed that President Coolidge meant definitely what he said when he declared his intention to carry out the Harding policies. The Harding policies include a plan for American membership in the International Court of Justice.

As the country knows, the Republican party, and to an extent also the Democratic party, is divided on the wisdom of such membership. President Coolidge, it is believed, at this writing, intends to stand by the Harding world court plan. Seemingly there are many of the leaders of his political party who are determined that, if the President can be made to yield to persuasion to take a counter course, attempts at persuasion shall not be lacking.

### Party Chiefs Flocked About Him.

For days in the temporary White House in the hotel there were present members of the Republican party who supposedly have high influence in directing its ways. The first word was that attempts were made to sway the new President from his world court intention, and this before the funeral of the great advocate of the world court had been held. Everything pointed to the conclusion that the forces of opposition were at work from the instant that President Coolidge arrived in Washington. Later details came from Republican chieftains that they had discussed anything with the President, except matters of immediate moment, barely having to do with the preparations for the ceremonies attending President Harding's funeral.

It was evident, however, from what was said by the incoming party chieftains, that the world court policy of President Coolidge was uppermost in their minds. Until it definitely is known whether the matter again is to be pressed on the senate of the United States, the chances of party official endorsement for any possible ambition of President Coolidge to succeed himself must remain undecided.

### New England in the Saddle.

In the present government of the United States, New England is all influential, if not all powerful. The President is a New Englander; the leader of the senate, Henry Cabot Lodge, is a New Englander; the speaker of the house of representatives is a New Englander. Senator McLean, chairman of the powerful committee on banking and currency, is a New Englander; Senator Clegg, chairman of the immigration committee, is a New Englander; Representative Winslow, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, a committee that largely controls railroad legislation, and Secretary of War Weeks are New Englanders.

There are indications that in some matters legislative New England may be divided against itself during the next eighteen months. If President Coolidge shall stay by his seeming determination to attempt to secure endorsement for the Harding plan for world court membership, it is believed he will not be given the support of most of the national legislators who come from his section of the United States. New England is the seat of great opposition to any American attempt to straighten out the affairs of Europe, unless such attempt shall be made in a way which in no wise will commit this country to any participation in the activities of European organizations, leagues, or anything else.

### Coolidge Frugal but Not "Near."

There never was an American newly elected to the office of President who managed to escape the anecdote retailer and the story teller generally. Tales of the boyhood of our presidents, of their early manhood and of their lives later have been as plentiful as stars. Some of the stories have been manufactured, especially those about Abraham Lincoln, and some others may have only a vestige of truth, but some of them are true and their character essence shows the youth as the man.

President Coolidge has not escaped the fate of his predecessors in his office. Some of the stories about Mr. Coolidge would make it appear that he has been one that we would call "near" or close in money matters. It is not at all true. President Coolidge has that frugal mind which we are told in the poem that Mrs. Gilpin possessed, but frugality and nearness are not by any means the same thing.

The New England farmer must be frugal just as the Scotch farmer must be. A man who makes his living out of a rocky farm in New England must be saving if he is to lead a debtless life. All New Englanders cannot be manufacturers.

### Learned Simple Life as a Boy.

When he was a boy Calvin Coolidge did not have much spending money. Later he found that he must live upon a small salary. Now generosity is, so to speak, a proportionate thing. The man who has a dollar and gives ten cents to a poverty-stricken neighbor is more generous than the man who has fifty dollars and gives two of them to the distressed. With the parable of the widow's mite in mind, it seems curious that anyone should speak of stinginess on the part of a man who gives all out of proportion to his income but who cannot give large sums because he hasn't them.

As the boy, so the man, Mr. Coolidge as a boy learned to like and to live on simple food and to dress simply. He still eats simply and dresses simply. As far as the former is concerned, it is probable that in part he owes his rugged health to the fact that he retained his farm-time habits.

In letters from Washington it has been said that Calvin Coolidge knows how to say "no," and that he knows how to stick to his negative when it has been given. A New Englander who was a law school mate of Mr. Coolidge told the writer that in the early days of 1920 some of Mr. Coolidge's friends thought he had more than a possible chance to be nominated by the Republicans for the presidency. His chief political adviser wrote him a letter containing some advice on a specific subject, telling him, "Here is the thing that you ought to do to strengthen your cause."

This letter was sent to Mr. Coolidge at the White House in Boston. In an hour the sender received the letter back with these words written across its face: "I shall do nothing of the kind."

The thing which Mr. Coolidge had been asked to do was in itself harmless enough, but he had the thought that an affirmative statement on it might be regarded as lacking in sincerity, and so he sent the "no" which a good many Washington politicians today fear is going to be heard again in the near future.

### Overwork Killed Mr. Harding.

President Harding's body has been given back to earth in the community where he lived, toiled and made his way upward.

In less than three years from the day on which the Americans, of which the majority of the voters honored him with support, chose him as President, the end came. The country speaks of three presidents as martyrs—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley—and it well might add the name of Harding to the list. He died a martyr to work.

Prior to the mournful journey to Marion, the President's body lay in state in the capitol, the Front Porch of the nation. It is probable that the crowds thronging about the great building realize what it was that killed their President? Is it possible that the masses of the people will echo Warren G. Harding's words on the World War for another purpose and say, "It must not be again?"

From the date that this man received notice of his nomination for the presidency he had no rest until death gave it to him. It will be said that he had vacations on several occasions. He went away seeking rest, but he never found it. The nation's business and the troubling politicians always were with him. In Washington, with the burdens of office upon him doubled, tripled and quadrupled by the grave complications, domestic and foreign, that followed the war, he was compelled to take away from the hours of rest rightly belonging to him to give them over to consideration of the petty and personal importunities of his party men and to those of his thoughtless fellow citizens generally.

### Coolidge May Have Courage to Resist.

Under the rule of a "willing" president there is no possible rest in the White House. The people seemingly expect certain things, and they must be given what they expect even if the giving wears the giver to the breaking point. Reforms in government constantly are demanded. A chief reform well might begin in a field which is not strictly governmental in its activities. Every day of the year the White House is besieged by insistent seekers after something or nothing. As a rule, presidents yield to the personal clamorings rather than to confront the charge of coldness or of indifference to precedents which others have set.

President Coolidge comes into office confronted with the unfinished work of President Harding. It makes a mountain. It may be that the non-temperamental Coolidge may save himself from many of the avocations of the temperamental Harding. If he makes the saving he may lose in popularity, but he will safeguard his life. It takes a high courage to do the unpopular thing. It is said that President Coolidge has this courage. He needs it.

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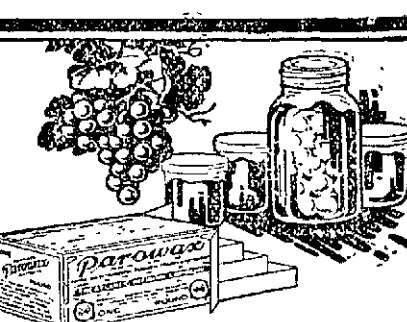
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First Requisite for Advice. Let no man presume to give advice to others that has not first given good counsel to himself.—Seneca.

## Gift of the Desert



(Continued from Last Week)

It seemed to Deborah as though that dimly outlined figure standing at the edge of the bank would never move. His actions, and certain muttered words, aroused her interest, and held her in concealment watching his every movement. The fellow purposed something—but what? Those surely were night glasses through which he searched the horizon, crossing from side to side of the ravine, and lying flat on the sand while sweeping the circle before him inch by inch. Evidently nothing was discovered to awaken suspicion, for he came back to his horse and loosened a long rope coiled about the saddle pommel, and, with this on his arm, tramped down the gully, within a yard of where she lay, his figure fading almost instantly into the darker shadows below. At that moment the girl scarcely conceived what his mission might be. Her whole mind seemed to concentrate on the opportunity for escape which his absence offered. She arose crouching upon her feet, yet hesitated an instant, feeling a sudden curiosity to learn what Meager might be searching for. He could not go far, for the ravine ended abruptly against a rock wall. She had a mental picture of the scene. Good G—d! could the man be seeking after that narrow opening through which she had just escaped? Could it be possible he knew of its presence there? where it led? the secret of that mysterious tunnel in the cliff?

The opportunity to escape was now open; Meager had entirely disappeared in the darkness; she could no longer even distinguish the sound of the man's movements, while his horse, saddled and bridled, stood unguarded not a dozen yards away. Yet the girl lingered, waiting to assure herself as to the real nature of the fellow's mission.

Forth from the darkness to her strained ears came the sound of a low whistle, a peculiar note resembling the call of a wild bird, quite evidently a signal, as it was repeated three times. To Deborah's imagination the whistler must be bending above the orifice in the rock. There was a pause, the desert silence profound, and then again the same signal impatiently given. Apparently there was no response of any nature from below, and Meager lost control of his caution, for he burst forth in a string of oaths, ending this tirade by calling down into the hole, his voice muffled as though he had inserted his head as far as possible within the narrow opening. The words came back indistinct, occasionally lost.

"Below there! you Manuel! Answer me, you d—n dog! This is Bob; do you hear By G—d, the fool must be asleep. I'll skin you alive if you fail me now. What the h—l does this mean?"

He apparently stood up, or at least lifted his head from out the aperture, for the voice sounded clearer to Deborah. The change startled her so she sprang to her feet, ready for escape before he could return, yet waited another instant, breathless, poised for flight.

"D—n the luck!" growled Meager to himself, unconsciously aloud, "when I want the fool he fails me. By G—d! something must be wrong, but what the h—l can I do? I got to find out what's up—that's sure; an' there ain't but one way o' doin' it; I got to get down below, an' d—n quick, too, before Cascheer gets here."

Deborah paused no longer. He was coming back; there was no other way it he intended going down the cliff. She ran swiftly through the dark, reckless of the scraggy sage, desperate to attain the horse. The man must have heard her, had some intimation of movement in the black night, for he gave utterance to a startled oath, and his feet crunched in the sand. But he was already too late, too far behind. In a moment more the frightened girl had gripped the bridle rein, flinging it back over the animal's head, and, in spite of his backing away, startled by her sudden appearance, had, in sheer desperation of terror, scrambled into the saddle. The horse wheeled sharply about, maddened by the flap of her skirt, and leaped forward, straight across the gully and up the sharp incline opposite. Her eyes caught one glimpse of the man's figure, dim, indistinct, grotesque, racing toward them; then he fired twice, the red glare lighting up the night. The next instant they were over the top, speeding frantically into the inky blackness of the desert night, no sound but the snoring of the animal's hoofs in the soft sand.

She had escaped; she was free! Nothing else mattered. Meager's hasty shots had failed; neither she nor the horse had been touched. Now he was back there helpless on foot, while she was free and in saddle. But—

should she ride? in which direction? where was safety to be found before daylight? She drew the horse down to a walk, and studied the stars overhead in an endeavor to determine even the points of the compass.

Was that a sound—there to her left? She stared, half conscious of a deeper shadow looming, yet uncertain, checking the sudden spring of her horse. Then she knew, but too late; the black thunderbolt rushed upon her, and a man, leaning from his saddle, had clasped her arm, even as he jerked his own mount almost on its haunches.

"No shooting, please!" a voice said a bit sternly. "It is you, then?"

She suppressed a scream which al-



She Hesitated; Then Courage Returned.

most escaped her lips, but her answer faltered.

"You thought it was I, then? You were seeking after me?"

"Of course; people scarcely meet by chance here—in this desert and darkness."

"But why, may I ask, should we meet by either chance or otherwise?"

"Inclination may have had something to do with that, and a desire to serve. Am I not somewhat responsible in your case?"

"I do not care to acknowledge any such responsibility. I prefer now to go my own way alone. Do you understand?"

"You mean those words just as they sound?" he asked, releasing his grasp of her arm, yet only lowering his hand to her horse's rein.

"The words certainly express my meaning exactly, Mr. Kelleen. Why do you retain hold of that rein?"

"To prevent any attempt on your part to ride away," he acknowledged, a slight coldness in his tone, "at least until we understand each other better. I had up to this minute supposed you were endeavoring to escape from that fellow back yonder; now I learn you were running away from me also. Is that the truth?"

She hesitated; then courage returned.

"I fear you more even than I do Bob Meager," she answered honestly, "and despise you more."

"That is a pleasant statement. I wonder if I really deserve it? You think I deserted you? left you unnecessarily? First listen to my explanation—yes, you must; I shall not let you go until you do. Will you listen to me?"

"I know of no way to avoid doing so, but I prefer that you release my horse."

His fingers relaxed their hold on the rein, and he straightened up facing her.

"I trust you," he said simply. "You are better mounted than I, and armed, but I will not believe you look upon me altogether as a villain. You had confidence in me last night—did you not?"

"Yes—last night. I was desperate, afraid, and—and I accepted all you told me."

"I am the same man now," he said earnestly. "I am Daniel Kelleen, just as ready to prove my friendship now as then. You do not believe that?"

"No I do not; I cannot. Last night I accepted your word, stated from me. I had to believe that man before daylight, and you offered the only chance. I—I did not know who you were then—only—in a vague way. I rather accepted you as an American cowboy, and—and you made me trust you."

"During our night ride, you mean?"

"Yes, you told me a little about yourself; perhaps it was not true, but you made me think it was, and I gained confidence in you in spite—in spite of your—your reputation."

"I see—the 'Frisco Kid' business. That was a little off color, wasn't it? If I remember right you got my history principally from 'Pop' Reynolds, with all embellishments thrown in. Yet, nevertheless, you managed to like me? Is that it?"

"I had to trust you then. I tried to believe all you told me, and—and you were nice."

"Good enough; and then what?"

"It was not because you left me. I thought I understood that; you were seeking to save me from discovery. Yet even then I was not sure, not as confident in you as when we were alone together. Sanchez was too friendly, too willing to acknowledge your leadership, and obey your orders—and—and you knew too much about what was going on here. You told me a very interesting story, Mr. Daniel Kelleen, which I now know to be false."

Kelleen made no movement, and for the moment no answer.

"You have lied to me, haven't you?"

"I prefer learning first why you reach this conclusion," he replied calmly. "Does it come from my conversation with Juan Sanchez?"

"It began there. I could scarcely help suspecting you after listening to what you had to say to that Mexican outlaw. You are out here not so much in my protection, but as the representative of Bob Meager. I am merely your plaything en route."

"You are indeed complimentary. Did I serve Meager, you think, by running off with his wife?"

"There is no law or decency on this border where any woman is concerned," she burst out bitterly. "I have at least learned that. I do not know your real object; only that you are one of this disreputable gang; that you come here to serve its purposes; that I was therefore only an incident—to be lied to, and laughed at."

"You reached this conclusion from what you overheard of the talk between Sanchez and myself? Of course I knew you were there."

"Exactly, and did not even care. Your very insolence was an insult. You believed me then entirely in your power. You could sit calmly there on your horse, laugh and sneer, and I dare do nothing to protect myself. Then you rode off, and left me—your last glance one of insolent triumph. It was then I fully realized that I was only your victim. I was afraid of you, and I hated you then."

His voice was very low, very quiet. "You lost all faith? You attempted to run away, and hide from me before I could return?"

"I attempted to get away—yes. I could not remain there; it would even be better to die on the desert. But—but I am not wholly sure I had lost all faith. Nothing was quite clear, but—but I was afraid of you. You had lied to me; I could not trust myself alone with you any longer. But since then, I have lost all faith—do you know why?"

"I can make a guess. You also overheard the talk between myself and Bob Meager."

"Every word. How did you know?"

"Because I had a glimpse of you as my horse topped the bank. I had sought you everywhere after I finally got rid of Sanchez. The truth is I was still seeking your trail when I encountered Bob skulking there in the gully. Our meeting was not prearranged; it was an accident. You are perfectly justified in condemning me, as the facts stand in your mind. I am not even going to attempt defending myself. I fear it would be useless. I am merely going to serve you, whether you wish to be served or not. But listen a minute before you cast me off utterly. Will you do that?"

The girl hesitated, biting her lips, angered by his insistence.

"I cannot very well help listening; I doubt if I believe."

"Believe or not, as you d—n please," he broke forth impatiently. "This is no time or place in which to play. The truth is I have been white with you—square. I came here seeking refuge just exactly as I explained to you last night. I knew this was a thieves' hole, of course, but had no suspicion that we were going to run into their outfit at this time. But when we did, I had to act along with them. There was no other way. I had you to consider, and I had something else to consider. I lied to them, not to you—to both Sanchez and Bob Meager. They are going to get the surprise of their lives tonight. Now listen. I came back there for you; I tried to trace you all the afternoon. I knew you couldn't be far away, because you had not taken the horse. Finally I decided you must have climbed the cliff on foot, and I came up and ran into Meager. Neither of us was very happy about it, but I had some knowledge of what was on foot from Sanchez. Only Bob wasn't there for that purpose; he pretended to be, but he had something else up his sleeve. You don't know what he was really up to, do you?"

"No," she said quickly, not willing yet to tell her tale, "why should I?"

Kelleen went on, undiscouraged.

"I didn't know how long you were hiding there. But that is why I came back."

"Because you saw me?"

"Yes; and because I believed Bob was up to some trick. I even had reason to suspect, did I not, that you two might be together?"

She faced him indignantly.

"You thought I would secretly meet him?"

"Why not? You evidently believe every evil of me. How did I know you had told the truth? You are his

wife, by your own statement. Why shouldn't I suspect. Finding you there together? Anyhow I went back to discover the truth. That is why I am here with you now."

"Believing what of me?"

"I hardly know—except not that. You were not with him, yet that is his horse you are riding. He fled at you, did he not?"

"Yes; he went past me down the gully after you left. It was dark then, and I was not seen. I stole his horse, and rode away. I doubt if he even knew it was a woman he shot at."

The listlessness suddenly left her, voice.

"But I am not going with you," she went on coldly. "If you are a man you will not try to urge me. I trusted you last night, but not now. Will you let me go?"

"Where?"

"I'll find my way; I have a horse, and the stars. By morning I'll be in sight of some point of guidance. Anyhow if the choice is between the cruel desert and you, I take the desert. Am I free to go?"

Kelleen laughed.

"You leave it to me, then? Well, I say you are not going. I am not the sort of cur who would let you commit suicide just because you have taken a dislike to me. You would be lost in ten minutes; you don't know this country—it's treacherous as h—l. Now listen; you are going to trust me whether you wish to or not. You needn't like me—that cuts no ice in this affair—but you are going to learn that when I give my word to either man or woman, I'm going to keep it. Now, that's flat. If you want to go back to Bob Meager, all right. I'll take you to him, and we're done. But when you talk of my turning you loose in this desert, to take your chances out there alone, I am the wrong kind



The Startled Animal Sprang Forward.

of man for any such job. You can hate me all you please, but we stick together until I get you where there are white folks."

"I believe I do hate you!"

"All right; I don't mind that. Will you do what I tell you to do?"

He had spoken quickly, almost harshly, and the tone of command had aroused Deborah's resentment. The two wills clashed, and neither would give way or seek compromise. Deep down in her secret heart a bit of faith in this Daniel Kelleen yet lingered, but she was in no mood then to acknowledge it. He was threatening her; trying to frighten her; endeavoring to force her into his power, and she resented it immeasurably.

"No, I will not," she said sharply. "Take your hand off my bridle rein!"

She struck her mount suddenly, and the startled animal sprang forward, whirling sidewise from the blow, careening against the flank of Kelleen's horse as it swept swiftly past. The next instant the wild race was on through the black night. She rode recklessly, desperately, lashing her mount with the flapping end of her reins, yet, leap by leap, Kelleen drew closer, riding as he often had before in heading off a wild stampede of cattle, pressing her horse more and more to the right into a half-circle as he drew near. Inch by inch they drew closer together, the girl's skirt flapping against his leg; then his iron zap closed on the bit of her horse, and the two animals came to a stop, pawing the air. Deborah was breathless, frightened, angry, but the man was conqueror and in no mood for compromise.

"You fool! do you know where you were going?" he exclaimed sternly. "Straight to the edge of that hole—a dozen strides more and you would have been over. By G—d! I got you in time, but that is the last trick you'll play on me."

"You—you dare speak to me like that—you?"

The man laughed grimly, the nervous reaction thus finding unconscious expression.

"Dare? I'll say dare. What else could I call you? You didn't even know what direction you were going, and headed straight for a five hundred foot drop. Now, listen; free, you are I am master, and I'll begin to rule here."

He jerked the revolver from his holster at her waist and thrust it into his own belt. The significance of the action robbed the girl of all defiance; she suddenly felt weak, helpless.

(To Be Continued)



## CLASSIFIED ADS

**FOR SALE**—Thoroughbreds: A Jersey bull about one year old from S. E. Lee's herd. Also a Holstein bull calf about three weeks old, both fine calves.

J. A. Heming,  
Bedford, Route 3, Pa.

**WANTED**—A girl or woman for general housework. Apply  
R. C. Litzinger,  
Aug. 17—24.

My wife Pearl R. Emerick has left by bed and board and I will not be responsible for any indebtedness which she may cause after this date.

Albert J. Emerick,  
Aug. 17—31. Hyndman, Pa.

**MORRISON COVE FARMS**: Buy a farm in Morrisons Cove, sizes up to 240 acres, write for list.

H. R. Kagarise,  
Martinsburg, Pa.  
Aug. 3 ff.

The Catholic Church will hold a cake sale and poultry market on the lawn to-morrow afternoon and evening.

## IF YOU KNIT

Postal brings 300 free samples direct from mill 14c an ounce, Old Colony Mills, Manayunk, Philadelphia.  
Aug. 10—31.

World's famous chocolate—milk and butter—caramel chocolates made on the farm entirely from milk and butter. Once tasted always wanted. Chocolate experts say greatest secret ever discovered. Have refused large offers for the secret. Introductory offer 2 lbs for \$1.00 postpaid.

J. B. Lehman and daughters  
York, Pa., Rt. 8  
Aug. 10—31.

**WANTED**—A girl or woman for general housework, two in family. Apply  
S. C. Eitcher,  
Bedford, Pa.

## NOTICE

The Bedford Township School Board set Monday, September 17th, as the date on which the schools will open. The compulsory attendance of children between 13 and 16 years to be 75 per cent of term same to begin Oct. 22.

James A. Hewitt, Sec.  
Bedford, Rt. 2  
Aug. 24, Sept. 14, 1923.

## NOTICE

East St. Clair township schools open Monday, September 3rd. Pupils, 8 to 12 years, must attend 100 per cent of term, 12 to 16 years 75 per cent. Compulsory attendance begins October 15, 1923.

Frank Oster, Secy.  
Aug. 24—31.

For Meat hogsheads, cider or vinegar barrels, and kegs, any size, Mulberry Half Barrels, and Harvest Cans for water, all hand made with heavy galvanized hoops. Price right, apply to  
S. F. Stiver,  
Bedford, Pa.

Aug. 24 1 ti \*

## ROOMS

## and

## APARTMENTS.

Beautifully furnished rooms with private and connecting baths, singly or en suite. Local and Long Distance Telephone in every room. Vapor Heat. Elevator Service. Exceptionally good meals. Especially low rates from October to May.

Hotel Pennsylvania.

**FOR RENT**—Furnished apartment after September 1, 5 rooms and bath. Hot Water Heat. Janitor Service. P. O. Box 165.  
Aug. 24 ff.

**FOR SALE**—Ford touring car in first class condition, all new tires.  
Clarence Fletcher,  
Aug. 28 Bedford, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—3 good milk cows prices reasonable. M. A. Stewart, care of the W. E. Hunt Farm Rt. 3  
Aug. 24—31.

**FOR SALE**—at sacrificed price Ford Sedan 1921 model, good condition extra improvements.  
Rev. G. H. Knox,  
Schellburg, Pa.  
Aug. 24—31.

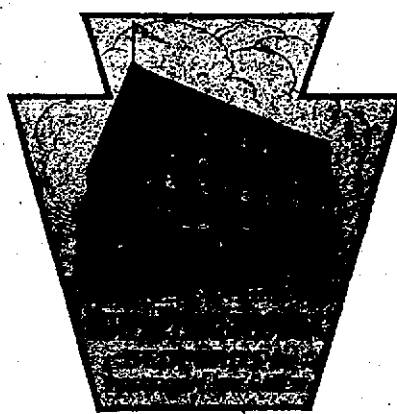
## Individual Responsibility

What does it mean? It means that depositors in this particular bank are secured not only by the ample resources of the bank itself, but also by the entire individual assets of each and all members of the firm.

Hartley Banking Co.  
BEDFORD, PA.

Our Fifty-first Year

## HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA



## Community Center

Financed, built and operated by the people of Bedford and Bedford County, The Pennsylvania has rapidly taken its place as the center of the varied activities of community life. The Assembly Room is always at the disposal of citizens of the borough and county for public meetings and no charge whatever is made for this service.

The Management urges the people of the community to avail themselves of all the splendor and facilities provided by The Pennsylvania, and assures them of a cordial welcome at all times.

ASSEMBLY ROOM  
ROOF GARDEN  
PLAZA LOUNGE  
BALL ROOM  
RESTAURANT  
SODA GRILL  
SANDWICH  
SHOP

## Winter Apartments

Many people of Bedford and Bedford County are planning to save the annoyance and expense of winter housekeeping and enjoy a winter of comfort and pleasure at The Pennsylvania. Especially low season rates which will be in effect from October to May make this possible at an expense comparable with that of maintaining the average private home.

The rooms are attractively and comfortably furnished with local and long distant telephone in each room, private and connecting bath and every possible convenience. Early reservations will insure choice suites.

Join the Pennsylvania Winter Colony

Make the Pennsylvania Your Winter Home

## READ THIS

We are using this space to call your attention to the fact, that we carry at all times a complete and up-to-date line of hardware, furniture, rugs, linoleum, stoves, ranges, plaster, cement, lime, paints and oils

## SPECIAL THIS WEEK

10 per cent off the sale price on all dining room suits this week.

Wholesale

Retail

Metzger Hdwe. & Housefurn'g Co.



## Keep in Trim

For year 'round comfort, it is an excellent idea to keep on hand, ready for use, Oint-

ments and Salves to relieve sore muscles and joints.

During the Fall, whether you are working in the fields or are enjoying an outing trip, you should have a supply of the following remedies:

Witch Hazel Salve & Carbohc Salve

Dull's Drug Store  
Bedford, Penna.

## BEDFORD PRODUCE CO.

A. A. SCALETTA, Mgr.

JOBBERS

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Oysters in Season

Cedar Shingles, Surfaced Lumber of all kinds.

Cement and Plaster

MILLER'S

Mann's Choice, Pa.

One minimum.  
Exchange—"One should always wear a smile at breakfast." That much, at least.—Boston Transcript.